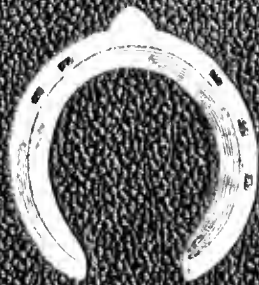
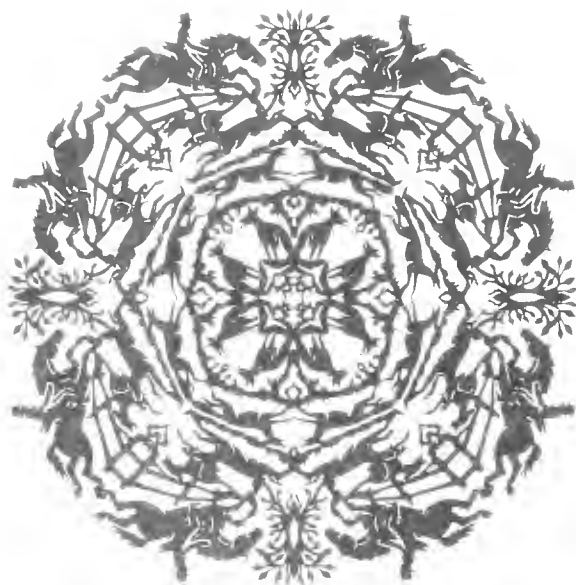


MILES



ON THE HORSE'S FOOT

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JOHN A. SEAVERNS

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THE
HORSE'S FOOT,

AND

HOW TO KEEP IT SOUND,

With Illustrations,

BY WILLIAM MILES, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "A PLAIN TREATISE ON HORSE SHOEING,"
"STABLES AND STABLE FITTINGS," ETC.

NINTH EDITION WITH AN APPENDIX
ON SHOEING IN GENERAL AND HUNTERS IN PARTICULAR.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, GREEN, AND CO.,
PATERNOSTER ROW.
1863.

WILKINSON

TO

COLONEL GEORGE GREENWOOD,

LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDING SECOND LIFE GUARDS,

WHOSE JUDICIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL TREATMENT,

ALLAYS THE FEARS, AND OVERCOMES THE RESISTANCE

OF HORSES OF EVERY TEMPERAMENT,

AND PREEMINENTLY DISTINGUISHES HIM,

AS

A PERFECT HORSEMAN, MOST CONSIDERATE HORSE-MASTER,

AND KIND HEARTED AND HUMANE MAN,

THIS EFFORT TO AMELIORATE THE CONDITION OF THE HORSE

IS INSCRIBED

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Original Preface - - - - -	XI.
Preface to the Seventh Edition containing experiments in proof of the expansion of the horse's foot - - -	xiv.
Description of the foot - - - - -	1
The horny crust - - - - -	„
Definition of elastic as applied to the horse's foot - -	2
The sole - - - - -	4
The frog - - - - -	5
The bones of the foot - - - - -	6
The lateral cartilages - - - - -	9
The sensitive sole - - - - -	„
The sensitive frog - - - - -	„
The elastic cushion or fatty frog - - - - -	„
The coffin joint - - - - -	„
The navicular joint - - - - -	10
The natural form of the foot - - - - -	„
Removing the old shoe - - - - -	11
Preparation of the foot for receiving a new shoe - - -	12
Rasping the crust - - - - -	„
Paring the foot - - - - -	„
Reasons for varying the paring out of feet at different seasons - - - - -	13
Different feet require different treatment - - - - -	„
General directions for paring the foot - - - - -	14
“Opening out the heels” condemned - - - - -	15
Reasons for <i>never allowing a knife to approach the frog</i> -	„
Weight of the shoe - - - - -	18
Width of the web - - - - -	„
Objections to shoes “well set off at the heels” - - -	19
The effect of such shoes on the navicular joint - - -	20
The foot does not receive its form from the shoe - - -	21
The situation of the nails determines the form of the foot	22

	PAGE
The form of the shoe - - - - -	23
Objections to thick heeled shoes - - - - -	..
The toe turned up out of the line of wear - - - - -	..
Steel at the toe objectionable - - - - -	24
A clip at the toe desirable - - - - -	..
The shoe should not be too short - - - - -	..
A flat surface for the crust to bear upon - - - - -	..
The nail holes in the flat surface, and not partly in it and partly in the seating - - - - -	25
The seating - - - - -	..
The ground surface - - - - -	..
No <i>objection</i> to the application of a hot shoe to the foot, to ascertain its bearings - - - - -	26
Reasons for removing the shoes every two or three weeks - - - - -	..
Number and situation of the nails - - - - -	27
More nails, than are necessary, <i>not merely useless</i> - - - - -	29
Five nails sufficient for all purposes, not even excepting hunting - - - - -	30
How expansion of the foot is permitted by one-sided nailing - - - - -	32
Corns cured by one-sided nailing with five nails - - - - -	..
Evidence of a commercial traveller in favour of one-sided nailing with five nails - - - - -	..
Remarks upon shoeing with leather - - - - -	33
The hind shoe considered - - - - -	35
Objections to the general use of "Calkins" - - - - -	36
Clips - - - - -	37
The cause and prevention of "forging" - - - - -	..
"Over-reach," how produced, and how prevented - - - - -	38
A plan for detecting the exact part of the shoe, with which a horse "cuts" - - - - -	39
Reasons against shoeing horses in the stable away from the forge - - - - -	40
General observations upon shoeing hunters, and plating race horses - - - - -	42
The situation of the nails a common cause of horses losing their races - - - - -	43

CONTENTS.

vii.

	PAGE
The effect of the loss of one inch upon each stride in running over the Derby course - - -	43
The advantages of a loose box - - -	46
The disadvantages of stalls shown in the number of horses cast by cavalry regiments - - -	47
The objections commonly urged against loose boxes -	49
The best mode of converting stalls into loose boxes -	„
The <i>real</i> , but <i>unurged</i> , objection to loose boxes -	50
Horses having always been kept in stalls, no argument against its being hurtful to them - - -	52
New form of muzzle recommended instead of the two objectionable forms in common use - - -	53
Meaning of the word “sound” as applied to horses’ feet -	„
A foot afflicted with inflammation and pain not sound -	54
“Pointing” not merely a trick, but a symptom of unsoundness - - - - -	„
Perfectly sound feet among horses in work very rare, and not absolutely essential; nevertheless very desirable -	56
The importance of regular daily exercise to the soundness of horses’ feet - - - - -	57
Treatment of the foot in the stable - - -	58
A useful hoof ointment - - - - -	59
The best mode of applying moisture - - -	„
Morning the fittest time for the application of cold water to the feet - - - - -	60
Stopping the feet at night recommended - - -	„
Cow dung a good stopping - - - - -	„
No fear of <i>producing</i> thrushes by moist stopping -	„
Bad shoeing the real cause of thrushes - - -	„
Two cases of thrushes cured while standing on wet sawdust without shoes - - - - -	61
Standing on wet sawdust in a loose box preferred to turning out - - - - -	62
Value of a general warranty considered - - -	63

APPENDIX.

	PAGE
The argument, that horses require more support at the heels, than nature has given to them, refuted -	2
Reasons why the system of one-sided nailing has not obtained more general use - - - -	3
Extra fastenings only required to counteract defective fitting of the shoe - - - -	4
Undue weight attached to the opinion of smiths and stable people - - - -	5
Estimate of the value of the smith's opinion upon the foot of the horse - - - -	6
Frequent repetition of the same thing in the same way not <i>experience</i> - - - -	7
Horse-masters invited to acquaint themselves with the principles of shoeing - - - -	8
Smiths and grooms for the most part ready and willing to receive instruction - - - -	9
Knowledge of the anatomy of the foot not absolutely essential to a practical acquaintance with the art of shoeing - - - -	”
Five nails sufficient for hunters in any country -	10
A mechanical impossibility for any description of ground to pull off a shoe, which has been <i>properly fitted to the foot</i> - - - -	11
Smiths for the most part desirous of information, but disheartened by the indifference of their employers -	12
Case of three horses worked through the summer with five nails, one of them hunted with six, and then with five, followed by a second with five - -	14

CONTENTS.

ix.
PAGE

Case of a horse, which used to work in nine nails and two clips, hunted with six nails and one clip	-	14
Description of the hunting shoe	- - -	15
Case of ploughing with five nails	- - -	..
Case of hunting with five nails	- - -	16
Case of horses working in the Falmouth mail with five nails	- - - - -	..
A horse shod in leather with four nails	- - -	17
Five other horses shod with four nails	- - -	..
Shoes, each weighing twenty-two ounces and a half, retained for five weeks by four nails	- - -	..
Case of ploughing with four nails	- - -	..
Leaders of the Falmouth mail shod with four nails	-	18
Four horses shod with only <i>three</i> nails	- - -	..
Gutta Percha preferable to leather	- - -	..
Two cases of horses performing long journeys with <i>three</i> nails	- - - - -	19
Reasons which have deterred Veterinary Surgeons and others from experimenting upon few nails	- - -	23
The great value of one-sided nailing to hunters	-	25
A detailed description of the process of shoeing, commencing at page	- - - - -	26
The causes of shoes being "cast" considered	- - -	37

LIST OF PLATES.

PLATE.

1. The ground surface, and side view of the hoof.
2. The detached bones, and section of the foot.
3. The upper and under surfaces of a shoe.
4. A foot with a shoe "well set off" at the heels."
5. The same foot shod upon the right principle.
6. A very bad shoe brought into comparison with a good one.
7. Another view of the same two shoes.
8. A plan for converting a four stalled stable into three loose boxes.
9. A muzzle to prevent horses from eating their beds.
10. The section of an old foot compared with that of a young one ; and a view of the interior of the hoof.
11. The side view, and ground surface of a hind shoe.
12. Two views of a foot shod with leather.

APPENDIX.

FIGURE.

1. The natural form of a foot.
2. A heel of a shoe "in the rough."
3. Ditto.....ditto after it has been "cut off."
4. Ditto.....ditto completed.
5. The tongs recommended for turning up the toe of the shoe.
6. The foot surface of the heel of a shoe.
7. A shoe of the usual form.
8. A shoe of the form of the foot.
9. The usual mode of shocing with leather.
10. An improved mode of shocing with leather.
11. Shows the difference between a good and bad form of nail.
12. Exhibits the effect of wear upon the security of a nail.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

—

I HAVE been induced at the solicitation of several friends, who have deplored to me their total want of anything like useful, or practical knowledge upon the subject of shoeing, to embody for their guidance some rough notes, which I had made upon soundness of the horse's foot in general, and on shoeing in particular. In offering them to the public I beg to premise, that I have not the smallest intention of, what is called, writing a book, least of all a scientific book. My sole object is to communicate in the most familiar language, the subject will admit of, the result of several years' observation, and of much tedious experiment, undertaken with a view of ascertaining, what mode of shoeing, system of stabling, and quantity of exercise, promised the fairest prospect of preserving the foot of the horse in soundness and comfort to himself, and usefulness to his owner for the longest period.

I disclaim all pretension to any new discovery in the art of shoeing: amateurs' discoveries are for the most part of small value. I have preferred unscrupulously availing myself of the labours of professional and practical men by carefully examining their systems, trying their plans, and ultimately adopting that, which appeared the best calculated to insure

success. If, in what follows, I am accused of entering too minutely into matters of detail, my answer must be, that I write exclusively for the information of the uninformed, including those, who are unwilling as well, as those, who are incompetent, to wade through the various elaborate and conflicting treatises, already published upon the horse's foot; and who are of necessity compelled to yield implicitly in all such matters to the *experience* of others, whose *experience* will generally be found to resolve itself into *untiring perseverance in one unvaried plan for a series of years*.

My aim has been by keeping out of view every thing not essential, and presenting only those things, that are practical, to render a hitherto difficult and little understood subject familiar and easy. If I have in any degree succeeded, I shall feel myself amply repaid, for whatever pains it may have cost me.

I have drawn the illustrations upon the stone myself, thinking it more desirable to secure accuracy of detail, than to risk the loss of it for the doubtful advantage of finer drawing. I must not close this short Preface without acknowledging my obligations to Messrs. Rogers for the ready assistance, they have invariably afforded me in carrying out my plans, as also for the unrestrained use of their forge, which with the services of their smiths they kindly placed at my command.

DIXFIELD, EXETER,

November 14th, 1845.

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

IN publishing a seventh edition of my book I feel, that I should be wanting in courtesy to those, who have done me the honour to render another edition necessary, if I permitted it to go forth without some notice of the doubts, which a few persons have attempted to cast upon the fact of the expansion of the horse's foot. During the years 1849 and 1850 many elaborate and ingenious experiments were made, and much was written with the view of proving, that the horse's foot does not possess the power of expansion. If that fact can once be established, we need trouble ourselves no further about the mode, in which our horses are shod, for a bar of iron, nailed from heel to heel, would be as good a shoe, as we could adopt. Now I have not the smallest disposition to approach this subject in the spirit of controversy; but, as every observation in my book, and every direction therein contained, is based upon the assumption, that the horse's foot *does* expand, I feel myself bound to state plainly, why I suppose it does so, and also to explain the grounds, upon which that opinion is formed.

I shall pass over any theoretical deductions, drawn from the anatomical structure of the foot, and confine myself eu-

tirely to mechanical proofs, which it is in the power of any one to test for himself. The first and simplest, that occurs to me, is to have a fore shoe removed, and then to take up the foot in the manner, a smith would do, who was about to prepare it to receive a new shoe ; in this position grasp the foot firmly between both hands, placing a thumb upon the point of junction between the crust and bar of either side, and having secured a good purchase with the thumbs, pull outwards with as much power, as the thumbs can be made to exert, and if the foot be a tolerably healthy and good shaped one, it will be at once perceived not only that the crust yields to the force, but that cracks and fissures on the surface of the frog open and close, as the force is applied, or withdrawn : this, I think, may be fairly offered as proof that the horn is elastic ; but the experiment, which I depend upon for proving, that this elastic property of the hoof is called into action by the weight of the horse, is one, that I have repeated over and over again at intervals during the last ten years upon my own horses and others with uniformly the same result, varying only in degree in different individuals. It is true, that I have found some horses, whose feet from a long series of bad shoeing and confinement in stalls have almost entirely lost the power of expansion ; but as this was the necessary consequence of the treatment, they had received, I was neither surprised, nor disappointed at it. The position,

I take, is this; if the feet of my own horses expand to their weight, which they most certainly do, the feet of other horses would do so likewise, if they were similarly treated.

The experiment in question is conducted, as follows: I have two nicely planed boards, three quarters of an inch thick, and about eight inches long by six and a half wide: I find, that a board of this size is more easily commanded by the hand of an assistant, than one of larger dimensions: over these boards I stretch thick writing paper by first thoroughly soaking it in water, and then placing it over one face of the board, after which I paste the edges of the board, and close the paper upon it: the whole dries together, and adheres firmly to the surface of the board. One of the boards has a triangular piece cut out of it, large enough to admit the frog, and permit the heels of the hoof to touch the paper; without this precaution it would be impossible to arrive at accuracy in drawing the foot of a horse with a prominent frog, when the foot was off the ground: the paper, which covers this space, must be cut through in several directions, and the ends and edges pasted to the sides of the hole: this board, so prepared, must be firmly held to the bare foot by one assistant, while another holds up the foot itself, and a flat, hard pencil with a fine point is passed around the edge of the hoof. Simple as this operation appears to be, I beg to assure my reader, that to do

it correctly and efficiently calls for great care, and some personal inconvenience, arising out of the difficulty of seeing, that the point of the pencil is quite perpendicular to the board, and in close contact with the edge of the hoof throughout its whole course, which can only be effected by the operator placing himself upon his back upon the ground with his head fairly under the foot, that is held up. There is no difficulty attending the drawing of the foot, when it is on the ground: it only requires, that the other board shall be placed under it, and the foot of the opposite side taken up; when the operator by merely going down on his knees can readily command a view of the point of his pencil all round the foot.

I have repeated the experiment with the utmost care this morning; and wishing to be particularly accurate, I chose for my subject not the best footed, but the least fidgety horse, I possess: I have other horses that would have shown a larger amount of expansion; but it would not have been altogether prudent to have trusted my head so long immediately under the held up foot of either of them: I have however frequently tried them all, but not perhaps with the same deliberate attention to the point of the pencil, which I bestowed upon it in this instance. The result may be taken, as somewhat under the average of expansion in the feet of horses that have been for some years properly treated in the matters of shoeing, stabling, and exercise.

The subject of my experiment is nine years old, and when I purchased him, rather more than two years ago, he had long, contracted feet, as may be seen by referring to Fig. 1. of the accompanying plates, which is traced from a drawing of his off fore foot, made, soon after he came into my possession: if this be compared with Fig. 3, it will be at once seen, that a considerable change has taken place in the form of the foot in the course of the last two years particularly at the quarters and heels. The drawings were both made under similar circumstances, that is with the foot on the ground, and the weight thrown upon it. It will be observed, that I was enabled in Fig. 1 in consequence of the shrunk state of the bulbs of the heels at that time to pass my pencil quite round them; but in drawing Fig. 3 I was obliged to stop the pencil, when I came to them, finding it impossible from their increased plumpness to arrive at any approach to a correct outline upon the paper. Our principal concern however at present is a comparison of the foot *up*, Fig. 2, with the foot *down*, Fig. 3, in order to ascertain, whether they present any difference in their relative breadth. To facilitate this comparison, I have drawn lines across both feet at intervals of half an inch, and have recorded the measurement upon each line in inches and sixteenths of an inch; and, I take it, it will be found upon making the comparison, that there is a very decided difference,

amounting in the aggregate to half a square inch upon the whole superficial area of the foot, which gain can only arise from the foot having expanded to the weight of the horse, or, I should rather say, to the weight of the forehead of the horse; because in this experiment it will be remembered, that the foot was merely placed upon the board on the ground, and the opposite foot held up, calling for no exertion on the part of the horse, or in any way interfering with his hind legs, or preventing them from continuing to sustain the weight of the hind quarters. Now if we find, that under these circumstances the foot for an inch and a half from the heel spreads out to the extent of the eighth of an inch, it is surely not too much to infer, that the expansion will be greater, when the combined weight of horse and rider is thrown with considerable impetus upon one, or other of the fore feet, as it is after every stride in a fast pace.

The largest amount of expansion, I have ever met with, occurred in the foot of a horse, that had been nerved some four or five months before; it was very nearly double that of the foot, we have been considering.

There are one or two circumstances, connected with the subject of this experiment and his feet, which it may not be uninteresting to mention, as showing the gradual improvement, that took place in him, after he had been some time in my stable, both as regards his own comfort, and his

general usefulness. The first thing, that struck me, was the remarkably short time, he took, before he availed himself of the opportunity, afforded him by a loose box, of lying down and resting his feet: he was not there an hour, before he was stretched out at full length, like a dead horse; and I do not overstate the fact, when I assert, that excepting the time, he was feeding, being dressed, or had his harness on, he was scarcely ever seen in any other attitude in his box for the first two months. I found considerable difficulty in persuading my coachman, that it was the best position, he could assume; and therefore never to disturb him: he was convinced, the horse was bodily ill, and seemed to think, that I was guilty of neglect in not torturing him in some way or other for his unknown complaint: the horse however evidently took my view of the matter, for, unless he was trodden upon, or kicked, he never so much, as raised his head from the ground, when any one went into his box. At the end of about two months he was occasionally found standing up, unoccupied; and the intervals between his lying down became gradually longer and longer, until at last he ceased altogether to rest himself in this manner during the day; and for the last sixteen or eighteen months he has never been seen down, excepting at night, or in the early morning. When I bought him, he was decidedly unsafe to ride from "dropping" and "stumbling"; and I observed, that

he was always led at exercise; but he has so much improved in these respects, that he has changed places with his companion, and for more, than a year, has been the favourite riding horse.

The Plates show the same foot at different times, and under different circumstances.

Fig. 1. *The off fore foot of a horse seven years old, taken in June 1848 with the foot on the ground, and the opposite foot held up.*

Fig. 2. *The same foot taken in September 1850 with the foot off the ground.*

Fig. 3. *The same foot taken on the same day with the foot on the ground, and the opposite foot held up.*

Fig. 4. *shows Fig. 2, traced over Fig. 3. The inner line marks the foot up; and the outer line the foot down; and the space between them shows the amount of expansion.*

N. B. *I have been tempted by the remarkable correspondence in the minute irregularities of the outline on the outer side of the foot in the two drawings to show the expansion on that side, which is incorrect, as regards the fact, for by much the larger amount occurs on the inner side; but, as it in no way affects the proof, that the horse's foot does expand, I was unwilling to forego the strong testimony this circumstance bears to the accuracy, with which the drawings have been made.*

DIXFIELD, EXETER.

October 23rd, 1850.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2. FOOT UP.

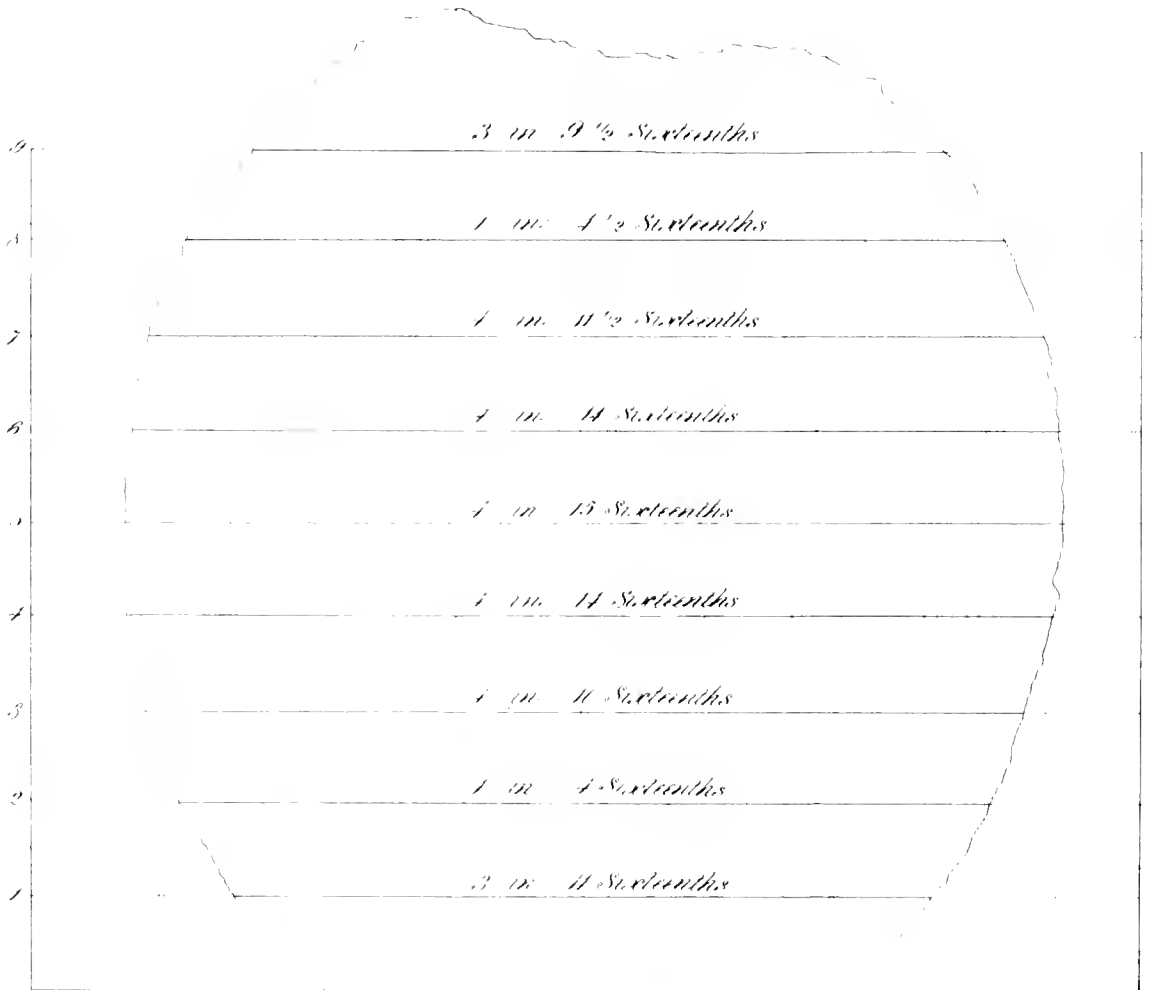


FIG. 3. FOOT DOWN.

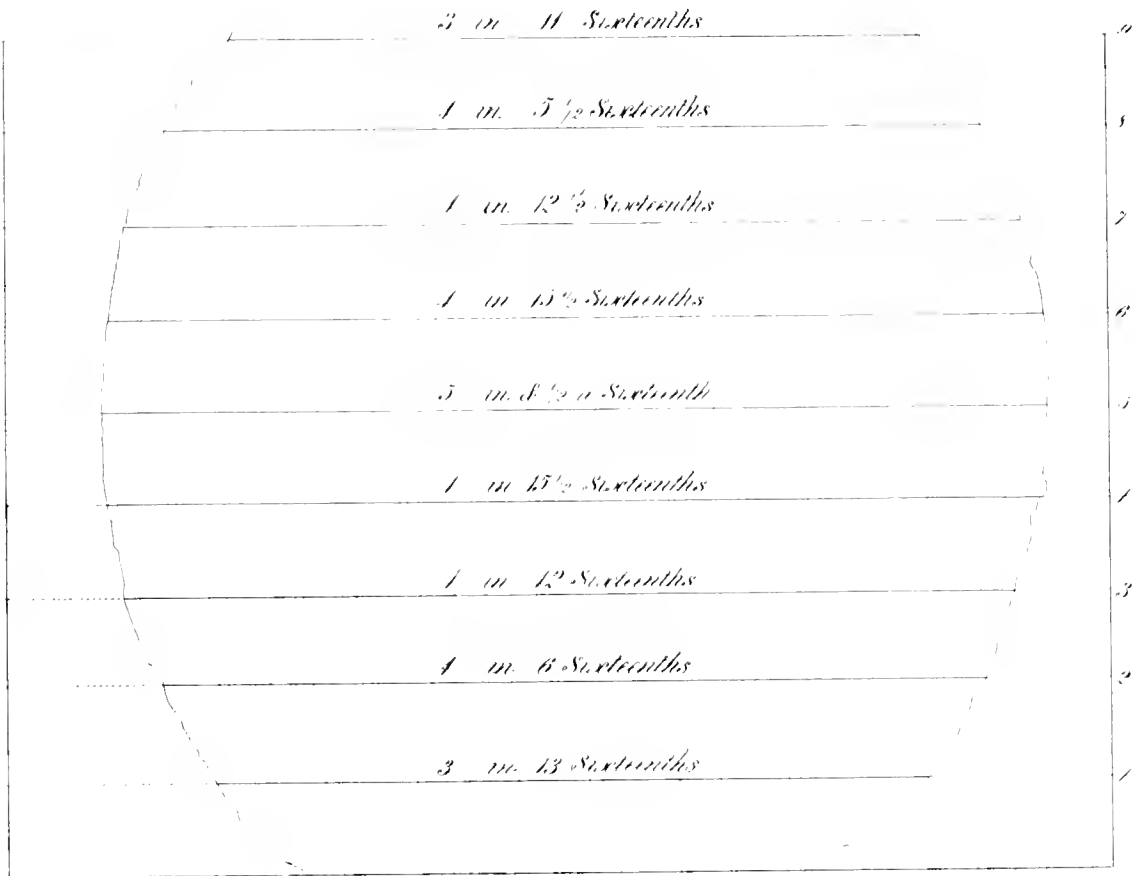
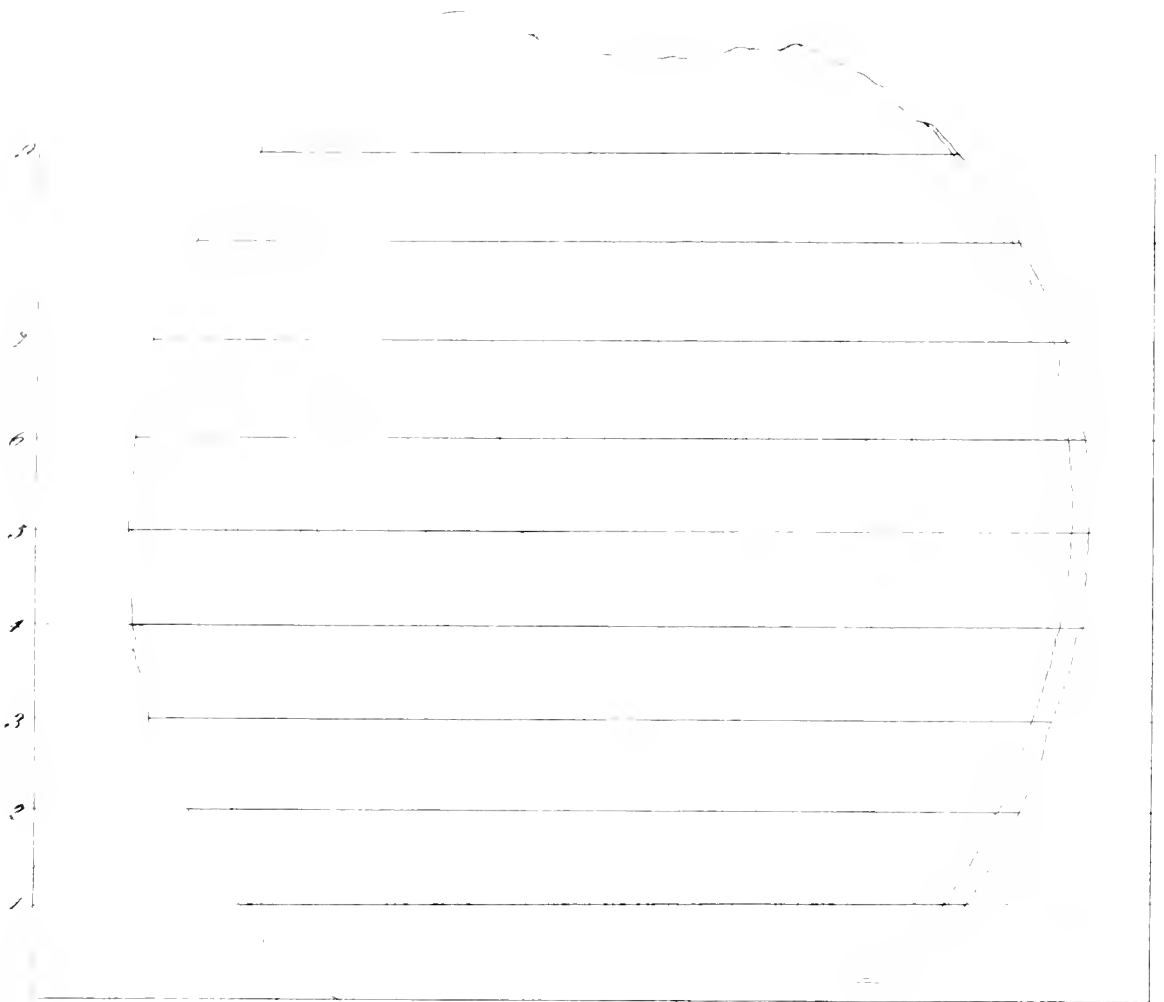


FIG. 4.



THE HORSE'S FOOT,

ETC.

IN describing the various parts, which compose the horse's foot, it shall be my endeavour to avoid as much, as possible, all minute anatomical details and scientific technical terms; and to confine myself to a plain description of those parts only, a general knowledge of which is essential to the full understanding, of what is right, and what wrong in the formation and application of the horse's shoe.

The hoof is divided into horny crust or wall, sole, and frog.

The horny crust is secreted by the numerous blood vessels of that soft, protruding band, which encircles the upper edge of the hoof immediately beneath the termination of the hair; and is divided into toe, quarters, heels, and bars;* its texture is insensible, but elastic throughout its whole extent: and, yielding to the weight of the horse, allows the horny sole to yield, whereby much inconvenient concussion to the internal parts of the foot is avoided: but if a large portion of the circumference of the foot be fettered by iron and nails, it is obvious, that that portion at least cannot expand, as before; and the beautiful and efficient apparatus for effecting this necessary elasticity, being no longer allowed to

* Plate 1.

act by reason of these restraints, becomes altered in structure; and the continued operation of the same causes in the end circumscribes the elasticity to those parts alone, where no nails have been driven; giving rise to a train of consequences, destructive to the soundness of the foot, and fatal to the usefulness of the horse.

Before I proceed further in my description, it is desirable, that I should define the exact sense in which I have employed the term *elastic* throughout this work; because by the general, and somewhat careless way in which the term is used, it is apt to convey a meaning, that is very nearly the reverse of its true and legitimate signification, and is calculated to lead to an exaggerated notion of the extent, to which the elastic portions of the horse's foot are affected by the weight, and movements of the horse.

The elasticity of a substance does not consist in a ready yielding to the application of external force, but in its possessing such a power of resistance to *that* force, as shall enable it to retract with a bound, and regain its former *perfect*, shape and position, the instant the opposing force is withdrawn.

Indian rubber has been sometimes erroneously supposed to represent a perfect type of elasticity; but the *quality* of the elasticity of Indian rubber would furnish a very inadequate standard, whereby to judge of the *quality* of the elasticity, which is possessed by the component parts of the horse's foot. The difference between them may be described thus; in Indian rubber the power of yielding to external force is considerably greater, than the power of retracting,

and regaining its former state, when the force is withdrawn : indeed so *imperfect* is this power of retraction, that a long continued application of very moderate force is sufficient to destroy it altogether ; whereas in the elastic structures of the horse's foot the power of retracting, and springing back to the former state is so perfect, and so far exceeds the power of yielding, that no force, which could be applied to it through the medium of the weight, or action of the horse, could overcome, or even derange it.

The toe of the fore foot is the thickest and strongest portion of the hoof, and is in consequence less yielding, than any other part, and therefore better calculated to resist the effect of the nails and shoe. The thickness of the horn gradually diminishes towards the quarters and heels, particularly on the inner side of the foot, whereby the power of yielding and expanding to the weight of the horse is proportionably increased, clearly indicating, that those parts cannot be nailed to an unyielding bar of iron without a most mischievous interference with the natural functions of the foot. In the hind foot the greatest thickness of horn will be found in the quarters and heels, and not, as in the fore foot, at the toe. This difference in the thickness of horn is beautifully adapted to the inequality of the weight, which each has to sustain, the force, with which it is applied, and the portions of the hoof, upon which it falls. The toe of the fore foot encounters the combined force and weight of the forehead and body ; and consequently in a state of nature is exposed to considerable wear and tear ; and calls for greater strength and substance of horn, than

is needed by any portion of the hind foot, where the duty of supporting the hinder parts alone is distributed over the quarters and heels of both sides of the foot.

The bars are continuations of the wall, reflected at the heels towards the centre of the foot, where they meet in a point, leaving a triangular space between them for the frog.

The whole inner surface of the horny crust from the centre of the toe to the point, where the bars meet, is everywhere lined with innumerable, narrow, thin, and projecting horny plates,* which extend in a slanting direction from the upper edge of the wall to the line of junction between it and the sole, and possess great elasticity. These projecting plates are the means of largely extending the surface of attachment of the hoof to the coffin bone, which is likewise covered by a similar arrangement of projecting plates, but of a highly vascular and sensitive character; and these, dovetailing with the horny projections above named, constitute an union, combining strength and elasticity in a wonderful degree.

The horny sole covers the whole inferior surface of the foot excepting the frog; in a well formed foot it presents an arched appearance, and possesses considerable elasticity, by virtue of which it yields, when the weight above is forcibly thrown upon it, and recovers its position, as the weight is removed from it. This property of the sole calls for our especial consideration in directing the form of the shoe; for if the shoe be so formed, that the horny sole can rest upon it, the sensible sole becomes squeezed between the edges of the coffin bone and the horn, causing inflammation, and perhaps

* Plate 1, fig. 2.

abscess. The effect of this squeezing of the sensible sole is most commonly witnessed at the angle of the inner heel, where the descending heel of the coffin bone, forcibly pressing the vascular sole upon the horny sole, ruptures a small blood vessel, and produces, what is called, a corn, but which is in fact a bruise.

The horny frog occupies the greater part of the triangular space between the bars, and extends from the hindermost part of the foot to the centre of the sole just over the point, where the bars meet; but is united to them only at their upper edge; the sides remain unattached and separate, and form the channels, called the "Commisures."*

The frog is evidently designed for very important uses; but as our object is purely practical, and not speculative, we will not stop to inquire, whether it is designed to expand the foot, and prevent contraction, or whether its chief office is to protect the navicular joint from injury; but proceed to consider it in a point of view, bearing more usefully on our subject, *viz.*, as the part, which offers us the best criterion, whereby to judge of the effect of our shoeing upon the foot generally; for no part undergoes so much change from bad shoeing, or exhibits it so soon, as the frog. If we carefully observe the form and size of the frog in the foot of a colt of from four to five years old at its first shoeing, and then note the changes, which it undergoes, as the shoeings are repeated, we shall soon be convinced, that a visible departure from a state of health and nature is taking place; at first it will be found large and full with consider-

* Plate 1, fig. 1.

able elasticity; the cleft oval, open, and expanding, with a continuous, well defined, and somewhat elevated boundary; the bulbs at the heels fully developed, plump, and rounded; and the whole mass occupying about one-sixth of the circumference of the foot.* By degrees the fulness and elasticity will be observed to have diminished; the bulbs at the heels will shrink, and lose their plumpness; the cleft will become narrower; its oval form disappear; the back part of its boundary give way; and it will dwindle into a narrow crack, extended back between the wasted, or perhaps obliterated bulbs, presenting only the miserable remains of a frog, such as may be seen in the feet of most horses, long accustomed to be shod.

The bones, proper to the foot, are three in number, *viz.* the coffin bone, the navicular bone, and part of the coronet bone; they are contained within the hoof, and combine to form the coffin joint;† but the smallest of them, the navicular bone, is of far more importance, as connected with our subject of shoeing, than either of the others; for upon the healthy condition of this bone, and the joint formed between it and the tendon, which passes under it to the coffin bone, and is called the navicular joint, mainly depends the usefulness of the horse to man.

This small bone,‡ which in a horse sixteen hands high measures only two and a quarter inches in its longer diameter, three fourths of an inch at the widest part of its shorter diameter, and half an inch in thickness in the centre, its thickest part, has the upper and under surfaces and part of

* Plate 1, fig. 1.

† Plate 2, fig. 4.

‡ Plate 2, fig. 3.

one of the sides overlaid with a thin coating of gristle, and covered by a delicate secreting membrane, very liable upon the slightest injury to become inflamed; it is unfortunately so placed in the foot, as to be continually exposed to danger, being situated across the hoof, behind the coffin bone, and immediately under the coronet bone,* whereby it is compelled to receive nearly the whole of the weight of the horse each time, that the opposite foot is raised from the ground.

The coffin bone† consists of a body and wings, and is fitted into the hoof, which it closely resembles in form; its texture is particularly light and spongy, arising from the quantity of canals or tubes, that traverse its substance in every direction, affording to numerous blood vessels and nerves a safe passage to the sensitive and vascular parts surrounding it; while the unyielding nature of the bone effectually protects them from compression, or injury under every variety of movement of the horse.

In an unshod foot the front and sides of the coffin bone are deeply furrowed and roughened, to secure a firm attachment of the vascular, membranous structure by which the bone is clothed; but in the bone of a foot, that has been frequently shod, this appearance is greatly changed; the furrows and roughness having given place to a comparatively smooth surface. This change I imagine to be produced by the shoe limiting, if not destroying, the expansive power of that part of the hoof, to which it is nailed; whereby a change of structure in the membrane itself, as well as absorption of the attaching portions of the bone is induced:

* Plate 2, fig. 4.

† Plate 2, fig. 2.

for it is an invariable law of the animal economy not to continue to unemployed structures the same measure of efficient reparation, that is extended to parts, constantly engaged in performing their allotted tasks. The shoe restricts or prevents expansion: while Nature, as the secret influence is called, immediately sets to work, to simplify the apparatus for producing the expansion, which art has thus rendered impracticable, and substitutes for it a new structure, less finely organized, but admirably suited to the altered condition of the parts.

The wings extend from the body of the bone directly backward, and support the "lateral cartilages" of the foot.

If the coffin bone of a fore foot be placed upon a flat surface, it will be seen, that the whole of the front of the toe is considerably raised or arched, as if a notch had been cut out of it, giving it almost the appearance of an imperfect bone.* I consider this to be one of the numerous provisions of nature for diminishing the concussion, to which the horse's foot is so constantly exposed; for, if the toe of the bone corresponded exactly with the toe of the hoof, a shock would be communicated to the whole foot, each time it struck against a stone, or other projecting substance; whereas this intervening space by breaking the connection of the parts tends greatly to impede the transmission of the jar. This conjecture is considerably strengthened by the fact, that the coffin bone of the hind foot, where the jar would be less felt, presents no such deficiency at the toe.

The coronet bone is nearly square;† its breadth from side

* Plate 2, fig. 2

† Plate 2, fig. 1.

to side exceeds its height by about one fifth; it is situated partly within, and partly without the hoof;* it supports the pastern bone, and rests upon the coffin and navicular bones.

The lateral cartilages are attached to the upper edge of the wings of the coffin bone, and project backwards beyond the bone, giving form and substance to the heel; about half of each rises above the hoof, as high as the pastern joint, and can be distinctly felt under the skin.

The sensitive covering of the coffin bone is a prolongation of the coronary substance; it is firmly attached to the surface of the bone, and is collected into numerous little plaits or folds, which run in parallel, slanting lines down its sides.

The sensitive sole, or, as it is sometimes called, the fleshy sole is about the eighth of an inch thick, and is almost entirely made up of blood vessels and nerves; it is one of the most vascular and sensitive parts of the body, and is attached to the lower edge of the sensitive covering of the coffin bone, to the bars, and point of the frog, and also with great firmness to the whole of the arched under surface of the coffin bone.

The sensitive frog includes not only the part corresponding to the sensitive sole, but also the peculiar, spongy, elastic substance, which intervenes between it and the navicular joint, and fills the space between the cartilages. The proper sensitive frog is thicker, and less finely organized, than the sensitive sole, possessing fewer blood vessels and nerves.

The coffin joint is formed by portions of the three bones of the foot meeting together within the hoof,† and is furnished

* Plate 2, fig. 4.

† Plate 2, fig. 4.

with all the parts necessary to constitute a perfect joint ; it is rarely, if ever, the original seat of disease.

The navicular joint,* the least injury to which entails such disastrous consequences, is merely a sort of false joint or bag, formed between the under surface of the navicular bone and the upper surface of the tendon of the muscle, which bends the foot by acting upon the coffin bone ; it is situated beneath, and somewhat behind the coffin joint, and is lined throughout by a delicate, secreting membrane for the supply of the fluid, necessary to the even sliding of the tendon over the bone after the manner of a pulley. Any diminution in the quantity of fluid, either from inflammation of the membrane, or other cause, will produce friction of the sides of the bag upon each other, and lay the foundation for that train of fatal effects, which must ensue under such circumstances to a part so constantly and vigorously employed, as the navicular joint ; *viz.* first inflammation of the membrane, then ulceration and absorption of the gristle, and lastly disease of the bone itself ; a speck of which no larger, than a pin's head, produces lameness, that defies all the powers of man to cure, and dooms the horse to a life of pain and misery for the remainder of his days.

Before treating of the preparation of the foot for the reception of a shoe it is desirable to correct the generally received, but erroneous opinion, that the shape of a perfect foot is circular or very nearly so. It is this opinion, that leads the generality of smiths to direct their energies towards reducing the foot to that shape as soon, as possible : indeed so impatient are some

* Plate 2, fig. 4.

persons to commence this work of setting nature right, that they cause their colt's feet to be "*put in order*," as the mischievous interference is called, long before the process of "breaking" has rendered the evil of shoeing necessary. There are very few things so little varied in nature, as the form of the *ground surface* of horses' feet; for, whether the hoof be high heeled and upright, or low heeled and flat, large or small, broad or narrow, the identical form of ground surface is maintained in each so long, as it is left entirely to nature's guidance: the outer quarter back to the heel is curved considerably and abruptly outwards, while the inner quarter is carried back in a gradual and easy curve.* The advantage of this form is so obvious, that it is matter for wonder, it should ever be interfered with: the enlarged outer quarter extends the base, and increases the hold of the foot upon the ground; while the straighter inner quarter lessens the risk of striking the foot against the opposite leg.

It should surely be our object to retain these valuable qualities as long, as we can, and not lightly sacrifice either of them to a false notion, of what may be considered a prettier form. Whenever we observe nature steadily persevering in one form, or one plan, depend upon it, it is not within the range of man's ingenuity to amend it; and he will better serve his own interest in accommodating his views to her laws, than in attempting to oppose them. In this spirit let us proceed with our subject.

Before the foot can be prepared for receiving a new shoe, it will be necessary to remove the old one, in doing which great

* Plate 1, fig. 2.

care should be taken to raise all the clenches,* and every approach to violently wrenching it off should be scrupulously avoided: dragging the nails with their turned down ends through the crust, not only inflicts pain upon the horse by their pressure on the sensitive parts within the hoof, as is evinced by his flinching, and struggling to free his foot from the grasp of the smith, but separates the fibres of the horn beyond that, which is necessary, and interferes with the future nail hold. If after the clenches have been raised, the shoe resist a moderate effort to displace it, the nails, which appear to retain it the most, should be partly punched out; by this small trouble much future inconvenience will be saved; the enlargement of the nail holes prevented; and the crust left in a firmer and sounder state to nail to.

The foot, being relieved of the shoe, should have the under surface of the crust rasped all round; to do this effectually in a strong foot requires a degree of force, calculated to arouse the fears of the uninformed, and to make them suspect something like wanton destruction of the hoof; it is however only removing those parts, which in the unshod foot would have been worn away by contact with the ground: the practice is further beneficial in detecting any stubs, that may have been left in the nail holes.

The operation of preparing the foot for the shoe is a matter requiring both skill and judgment; and is moreover a work of some labor, when properly performed. It will be found that the operator errs much oftener by removing *too little*, than *too much*; at least it is so with parts, that ought to

* Plate 1, fig. 2.

be removed, which are sometimes almost as hard and unyielding as a flint stone; the frog on the other hand offers so little resistance to the knife, and presents such an even, smooth, clean looking surface, when cut through, that it requires more philosophy, than falls to the share of most smiths, to resist the temptation to slice it away, despite a knowledge, that it would be far wiser to leave it alone.

It would be impossible to frame any rule applicable to the paring out of all horses' feet, or indeed to the feet of the same horse at all times; for instance it is manifestly unwise to remove as much from the sole in a hot, dry season, when the roads are broken up, and strewed with loose stones, as in a moderately wet one, when they are well bound and even; for in the former case the sole is in perpetual danger of being bruised by violent contact with the loose stones, and consequently needs a thick layer of horn for its protection; while the latter case offers the most favourable surface, that most of our horses ever have to travel upon, and should be taken advantage of for removing more of the dead horn, in order that the internal parts of the foot may derive the full benefit arising from the elasticity of the sole; a state of things very essential to the due performance of their separate functions. Again horses with upright feet and high heels grow horn very abundantly especially towards the toe; and are always benefited by having the toe shortened, the heels lowered, and the sole pared out; while horses with flat feet and low heels grow horn sparingly; and the toe of such feet, being always weak, will admit of very little shortening; the heels, which are already too low,

should scarcely be touched with the rasp ; and the sole presents so little dead horn, that the knife should be used with great discretion.

In the first case the thickness of the sole prevents the due descent of the coffin bone, when the horse's weight is thrown upon the foot : and it requires in consequence to have the dead horn removed, to render it more yielding ; while in the latter case it is already so thin and unresisting, that it can with difficulty support the coffin bone in its proper place, and offers at best but a feeble resistance to its downward tendency.

The consideration of the foregoing circumstances will show the impracticability of prescribing general directions, capable of meeting the exigences of every case, and the futility of attempting to establish one particular mode of paring out all feet ; one particular mode of applying the shoes ; or one particular form of shoe. They must each in its turn be varied, to meet the degree of deviation, from what may be called a perfect foot. Perfect feet, or indeed tolerably well formed feet with a fair growth of horn should have the toe shortened, the heels lowered, and the sole pared out : that is, all the dead horn removed, and, if need be, some of the living too, until it will yield in some slight degree to very hard pressure from the thumb.

The corners, formed by the junction of the crust and bars, should be freed from dead horn particularly on the inside, for this is the common seat of corn ; and any accumulation of horn in this situation increases the risk of bruising the sensible sole between the inner point or heel of the coffin bone and the horny sole. I very much doubt either the utility or

wisdom of leaving the bars projecting beyond the surface of the sole; it cannot possibly increase the power of resisting contraction, and the projecting rim is left exposed to the danger of being broken and bruised by contact with stones and other hard substances; and it is further attended with the disadvantage of making the cleaning out of the corners a work of considerable ingenuity with so unwieldy an instrument, as a common drawing knife. I prefer paring them down to a level with the sole, or very nearly so, avoiding however every approach to, what is called, "opening out the heels;" a most reprehensible practice, which means cutting away the sides of the bars, so as to show an apparent increase of width between the heels, which may for the time deceive the eye; but it is a mere illusion, purchased at the expense of impaired power of resistance in the bars, and ultimate contraction of the foot. It is self-evident, that the removal of any portion from the sides of the bars must diminish their substance, and render them weaker, and consequently less able to resist contraction.

If it were not for the unaccountable prejudice in favour of carving the frog into shape at every shoeing, I should have had very little to say about it in this place; my only direction as a general rule would have been, *to leave it alone, and never allow a knife to touch it*; but this far spread prejudice renders it necessary for me to explain, why the knife must be so entirely withheld from the frog, while its liberal application to the other parts of the foot is shown to be so beneficial to them. First then the frog has naturally less power of producing horn, than any other part of the foot; and the

effect of shoeing seems to be still further to diminish this power by obstructing the expansion of the hoof, and thereby exposing the membrane, which secretes the horn, to undue pressure; indeed in the generality of feet it would appear almost to check the growth of the frog altogether; for, if we compare the size of the frog with the circumference of the foot in a horse, long accustomed to be shod, we shall find the space, occupied by it, will not exceed one tenth, or one twelfth of the whole circumference; whereas in the natural and unshod foot it occupies about one sixth. Now this dwindling down to one half its proper size is the direct effect of shoeing and paring; but I believe, that much the larger portion of the mischief is attributable to the unnecessary evil of paring, rather than to the necessary one of shoeing. The reason, assigned for further mutilating this fast diminishing organ at every shoeing, is a most unfounded dread, that it would "run all over the foot," if it were not for the controlling influence of the drawing knife; and so general is this belief, that it is entertained more or less by almost every smith, notwithstanding the daily, nay hourly, evidence, that is presented to his senses of the gradual, but certain, diminution of the frogs of nearly all the horses, he shoes. I have horses in my possession, whose frogs have not been touched by a knife for many years, and yet it has never occurred to any one, that they are overgrown; but every one is attracted by the evenness of surface, and fine expanded cleft, which they present. Perhaps about one in a thousand may form an exception, where a large, loose-textured frog may require a little paring once or twice in a year.

The layer of horn, that covers the frog, is thinner in substance and more delicate in texture, than that of any other part of the foot, and, when once destroyed, is very imperfectly and sparingly reproduced. The first stroke of the knife removes this thin horny covering altogether, and lays bare an under surface, totally unfitted from its moist, soft, texture for exposure either to the hard ground, or the action of the air; and in consequence of such unnatural exposure it soon becomes dry, and shrinks; then follow cracks, the edges of which turning outwards form rags; these rags are removed by the smith at the next shoeing, whereby another such surface is exposed, and another foundation laid for other rags; and so on, until at last the protruding, plump, elastic cushion, interposed by nature between the navicular joint and the ground, and so essential to its preservation from injury, is converted by the mischievous interference of art into the dry, shrunk, unyielding apology for a frog, to be seen in the feet of almost every horse, that has been regularly shod for a few years. The frog is provided within itself with two very efficient modes of throwing off any superfluous horn, it may be troubled with; and it is very unwise in man to interfere with them; the first and most common is the separation from its surface of small bran like scales, which becoming dry fall off in a kind of whitish scurf, not unlike the dust, that adheres to Turkey figs; the other, which is upon a larger scale, and of rarer occurrence, is sometimes called "casting the frog;" a thick layer of frog separates itself in a body, and shells off to the full as deep, or deeper than a usual paring with the knife; but it is worthy of remark, that there

is this very important difference between the two operations : nature never removes the horny covering, until she has provided another horny covering beneath, so that, although a large portion of the frog may have been removed, there still remains a perfect frog behind, smaller it is true, but covered with horn, and in every way fitted to sustain exposure ; while the knife on the contrary removes the horny covering, but is unable to substitute any other in its stead : my advice therefore is to leave the frog to itself : nature will remove the superfluous horn : and the rags can do no harm, and, if unmolested, will soon disappear altogether.

In describing the form of the shoe, and explaining its details, I shall not hesitate to repeat any thing, which I may have said before, if it should appear to me, that by so doing I can render myself more intelligible.

The first recommendation, I have to offer concerning the shoe itself, has reference, not to its form, but to its weight ; and is suggested by the prevailing idea, that shoes cannot well be *too light*. A very little reflection will convince us, that this notion must be founded in error, involving as it does two most objectionable properties in a shoe, *viz.* liability to bend, and insufficient covering. The inconvenience to a horse of an ounce or so of increased weight in each shoe is not worth a moment's consideration, compared with the discomfort to him of travelling upon a hard road with a bent shoe on his foot, straining the nails, and making unequal and painful pressure : the other evil, arising out of light shoes, is a deficiency of width in the web,* which robs the foot of

* Plate 3, fig. 2

much valuable protection, and leaves the sole and frog exposed to numberless injuries, that a wider web would effectually prevent.

For my own horses I not only have the web made wider, than is usually met with, but I take especial care, that the same width of web is continued throughout the whole shoe back to the heels, giving increased covering and protection to the sole of the foot. The common practice is to get it narrower and narrower, until it dwindles at the heels into about half the width of the toe^{*}; and the only reason, assigned for this injurious practice, is "liking to see the shoe well set off at the heels."[†]

I know, that I have a very prevalent and deep-rooted prejudice to contend with in this matter; still I do not despair of convincing some at least of my readers, that it is both unphilosophical and detrimental; it imposes upon the understanding by deceiving the eye, and is in the last degree hurtful to the horse's foot. When a shoe is thus set off at the heels, it imparts to the foot an appearance of greater width, than it really possesses; but, if the shoe happened to be made of glass, or some other transparent substance, the deception would be at once detected, for then the *outer* edge of the foot would be seen to rest on the *inner* edge *only* of the shoe,[‡] and the whole of the remaining width of the web would be seen projecting beyond the hoof, forming a convenient clip for displacing the shoe, but utterly useless, as affording support to any part of the foot itself. A common observer, on taking up a foot with a shoe so fitted, looks

* Plate 7, fig. 1. † Plate 4, fig. 1. ‡ Plate 4, fig. 2.
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only to the space between the heels of the shoe; and, if he find *that* to be considerable, he does not stop to inquire, what quantity of the foot is exposed by the opening, but, seeing what he calls “a good open foot,” is satisfied; forgetting altogether that his inspection never extended to the foot at all, but was confined exclusively to the shoe.

Having shown, in what manner this practice is unphilosophical, I will turn to the consideration of it as pernicious, it being one of the commonest causes of a horse falling suddenly lame, or dropping, “as if he had been shot;” two phrases unluckily in much too common use to require explanation here.

No portion of the foot needs protection from our hard, stony roads like those, which are comprised in the space between the heels; for just in front of the cleft of the frog immediately over the centre of that space lies the navicular joint,* which, it must be remembered, is compelled to sustain nearly the whole weight of the horse alternately with that of the other foot at every movement, he makes; and is moreover the seat of nine tenths of the chronic lameness, to which he is liable. We must also remember, that this joint is formed by the navicular bone and the tendon, which passes under it; and we can readily imagine, that its delicate membranes, being jammed against their own bone by the weight of the horse and its rider on the one hand, and a stone resting upon a hard road on the other hand, must receive a most painful and distressing squeeze; but if, as is too often the case, these membranes chance to be in a state

* Plate I, fig. 1.

of inflammation, our wonder may well cease, that the poor animal should drop "as if he had been shot," for more exquisite torture it is not possible to inflict upon him.

Again if we take the weight of a horse at half a ton, and that of his rider at eleven stone, and propel the combined weights with the whole muscular power of the animal against a firmly fixed stone, it would call for no great stretch of imagination to conceive, that the collision might sometimes fracture so small a bone, as the navicular bone, and produce instant and incurable lameness: these things do happen; and it is to obviate *them* and the intermediate train of smaller evils, that I always employ a tolerably wide-webbed shoe, and bring in the heels of it almost close to the frog, so as to reduce the opening between the heels, as much as I conveniently can; and if in fitting the shoe, I observe a corner pressing upon, or in any way interfering with the frog, I cause it to be cut off, rather than have the shoe opened out, to let in the frog, for in opening out the shoe, a portion equal to the offending corner must be thrust out beyond the hoof, which is very objectionable, as forming a ledge for stiff ground to cling to, and pull the shoe off. This plan of bringing in the heels, while it covers and protects the angles, whence the bars are reflected,* at the same time draws the sides of the shoe nearer together, and opposes to the stony road a surface of iron instead of the unprotected foot: warding off thereby many a blow, that would otherwise prove highly injurious.

There is a notion very generally entertained, that the foot

* Plate 5, fig. 2.

receives its form from the shoe, an inference, I take it, drawn from the feet of Chinese ladies, but totally unsupported by any thing, which happens to the foot of the horse: still it does exist, and I have no doubt, tends in a great degree to keep up the prejudice in favour of open heeled shoes. The truth really is, that the shape of the shoe cannot by possibility influence the shape of the foot, for the foot, being elastic, expands to the weight of the horse in precisely the same degree, whether it be resting upon the most open, or the most contracted shoe: it is the *situation of the nails*, and not the shape of the shoe, that determines the form of the foot; and, whether the shoe be wide, or narrow, if the heels and quarters of both sides be nailed to it, the foot will inevitably become smaller and smaller, and the heels more and more contracted. The most open shoe will avail no more, than the narrowest; if the nails on the contrary be placed in the outside quarter and toe, leaving the heels and quarters of the inside, which are the most expansive portions, free,* no shape, that we can give to the shoe, can of *itself* change the form of the foot; for, supposing the shoe to be too contracted, the foot will expand out over it, provided it be not restrained by the too backward placing of the nails. I would not however be understood to mean, that the shape of the shoe is therefore of no importance, for I trust, I have already proved the contrary, whilst considering the mischievous tendency of that form, which is "well set off at the heels," inviting, as it were with open arms, every hard substance

* Plate 5, fig 1.

in the road “to come and do its worst;” as though the numerous ills, the foot is unavoidably exposed to, and which no ingenuity can avert, were not sufficiently distressing to the horse, or vexatious in their consequences to its owner. Seeing then that the shape of the foot is in no way changed by the form of the shoe, both wisdom and interest would prompt us to adopt that form, which possesses the greatest number of advantages with the fewest disadvantages; and such a form it shall now be my endeavour to describe in detail. The shoe must, as we have seen, possess substance enough to prevent its bending, and width of web enough to insure protection to the foot: the thickness, like the width of web, should continue precisely the same from toe to heel,* and not, as is generally the case, increase, as it proceeds backwards, until at the heels it becomes fully doubled.† This is a great evil for many reasons, and among others that it throws the horse forward upon the toe, and causes him to strike it against every projection, which comes in its way. Now, as horses are quite sufficiently prone to do this without the assistance of high heeled shoes, it should be our business to obviate it as much, as possible: and I find this best accomplished by keeping the heels of an even thickness with the rest of the shoe, and turning up the toe out of the line of wear,‡ thereby imparting to the toe of a new shoe, when placed upon a flat surface, the same elevation from the ground line, as that of an old one. It is notorious, that all horses travel safer and better, when

* Plate 6, fig. 2. † Plate 6, fig. 1. ‡ Plate 1 fig. 2.

they have worn away the ground surface of the toe of their fore shoes, than they do, when they have been newly shod.

In turning up the toe we only carry out in the shoe, what nature has already done in the foot: she has arched the toe of the coffin bone,* to diminish the effect of a jar at the toe; and we turn up the toe of the shoe, to lessen the cause of the jar; the common practice is just the reverse of this; it welds a lump of steel into the toe, which not only increases its thickness, and the number of obstacles that it necessarily encounters, but, being of a harder texture, is longer wearing down, and consequently exposes the foot to the greatest amount of concussion. Supposing a horse to wear his shoes so hard that they will not last a month, much beyond which, as the foot will outgrow them, they had better not last, than steel the toe; but still let it be turned up as much out of the line of wear, as possible.

A small clip at the point of the toe† is very desirable, as preventing displacement of the shoe backward; it need not be driven up hard; it is merely required, as a check or stay. The shoe should be sufficiently long fully to support the angles at the heels,‡ and not, as is too often the case, so short, that a little wear imbeds the edge of it in the horn at these parts.§

The foot surface of the shoe should always have a good, flat, even space left all around for the crust to bear upon:‖ for it must be remembered, that the crust sustains the whole weight of the horse, and needs to have a perfectly even

* Plate 2, fig. 2. † Plate 3, fig. 1. ‡ Plate 7, fig. 2.

§ Plate 7, fig. 1. ‖ Plate 3, fig. 1.

bearing everywhere around the shoe. In this space the nail holes should be punched,* and not, as is too often the case, partly in *it*, and partly in the seating.† In what is technically called “back holing the shoe,” which means completing the opening of the nail holes on the foot surface, great care should be taken to make them pass straight through the shoe, so as to allow the points of the nails to come out low down in the crust. The remainder of the foot surface should be carefully seated out particularly around the elevated toe,‡ where it might otherwise press inconveniently on the sole; and I would have the seating carried on to the point, where the crust and the bars meet, in order that there may be no pressure in the seat of corns; and the side of each heel, nearest the frog, should be bevelled from the foot surface towards the ground in such a manner, as will leave a space for the frog without diminishing the width of the web on the ground surface.

The ground surface should be perfectly flat with a fuller or groove running round the outer edge just under the plain surface, whereon the crust bears.§ The principal use of the fuller is to receive the heads of the nails, which secure the shoe, and prevent their bending, or breaking off; it is further useful in increasing the hold of the shoe upon the ground, and with this view I always have it carried back to the heels. The fullering iron should have both sides alike, in order that the groove may be broader, and not so deep as that, which is made by the narrow, one-sided tool

* Plate 7, fig. 2. † Plate 7, fig. 1.

‡ Plate 3, fig. 1.

§ Plate 3, fig. 2.

in general use, which not only makes the groove too small for the heads of the nails, but often splits the shoe.

The danger apprehended from the shoe being applied to the foot so hot, as to burn the crust, and cause it to smoke, is utterly groundless. I would not have it made to burn itself into its place upon the foot without the assistance of rasp, or drawing knife, but I would have it tried to the foot sufficiently hot to scorch every part, that bears unevenly upon it, because the advantage of detecting such projecting portions is very great; and this mode of accomplishing it is positively harmless; indeed it is the only one by which the even bearing, necessary to a perfect fitting of the shoe, can be insured.

No shoe should ever be nailed to the foot, until it has been ascertained, that the pressure of the hands is sufficient to keep it steadily in its place, and preclude any appearance of daylight between it and the foot, for, if the shoe does not accurately correspond to the surface of the foot, but is disposed to shift about upon it, the nails will be exposed to a constant strain, in order to keep it in its place; whereas they should merely have to hold it to the foot, and not, as it were, to keep it there by force.

The shoes should not be permitted to remain on the horse's feet more than two or three weeks without removal, for in that time the heads of the nails will have become worn, and, from fitting the holes less perfectly, than before, will admit of a trifling motion of the shoe upon the nails, whereby the holes in the hoof will be enlarged, and the security of the shoe endangered. Another reason for removing

the shoes is the opportunity, it affords, of paring away those portions of horn, which in a state of nature would have been worn down by contact with the ground.

The next circumstance to be considered is one of vital importance to our subject, as upon it depends the amount of disturbance, that the natural functions of the foot are destined to sustain from the shoe, viz. the number and situation of the nails, which are to secure it to the foot: if they be numerous, and placed back in the quarters and heels, no form of shoe, be it ever so perfect, can save the foot from contraction, and navicular disease: if on the contrary they be few, and placed in the outside quarter and toe, leaving the inside quarter and heel quite free to expand, no form of shoe is so bad, that it can from *defective form alone* produce contraction of the foot.

Exactly twenty years ago I commenced a series of experiments upon shoeing, with a view among other things of ascertaining how *few* nails are absolutely necessary under ordinary circumstances to retain a shoe securely in its place. The subjects of my experiments were six horses of my own, and three belonging to friends: the nine among them representing very fairly the different classes of pleasure horses: not at that time including *hunters*, or race horses, but carriage horses, ladies' horses, and roadsters; and they also included the common variations in form and texture of the generality of horses' feet.

When my attention was first directed to the subject of nailing, I was employing seven nails in each fore, and eight in each hind shoe: I then withdrew one nail from each shoe, thus reducing the number to six in the fore, and seven in the

hind shoes ; and finding at the end of a year, that the shoes of all the horses had been as firmly retained, as formerly, I withdrew another nail from each shoe, leaving only five in the fore shoes, and six in the hind : I found however that six nails would not retain the hind shoe of a carriage horse without allowing it sometimes to shift ; so I returned to seven in the hind shoes, and have continued to employ that number ever since ; but, finding that five retained the fore shoes as firmly, as six had previously done, I further diminished their number ; and at this time I have not a horse belonging to me with more than *three* nails in each fore shoe, nor have I had for the last fifteen years.

For the first few years, that these experiments were in progress, I superintended and directed the whole operation myself, and was always very careful to mark, that the nails were not driven high up in the crust, but brought out as soon, as possible ; and that they were very lightly driven up, before the clenches were turned down ; and not, as is generally the case, forced up with all the power, that the smith can bring to bear upon them with his hammer. I mention these circumstances to show, that my object really was to ascertain *how little* would retain a shoe ; and to what extent the foot might be relieved from the evil of unnecessary restraint, a matter sometimes of great moment, and at all times desirable.

The clenches should not be rasped away “too fine,” but turned down broad and firm. The practice of rasping the whole surface of the hoof, after the clenches have been turned down, should never be permitted ; it destroys the covering provided by nature as a protection against the too

rapid evaporation of the moisture of the hoof, and causes the horn to become dry, and brittle.

I have detailed these experiments with a view of exposing the groundless nature of the fear, that expects to cast a shoe at every step, unless it be held to the foot by eight or nine nails, driven high into the crust. If the presence of a nail in the crust were a matter of no moment, and two or three more, than are necessary, were *merely useless*, there would be no great reason to interfere with this practice of making "assurance double sure;" but it is far otherwise; the nails separate the fibres of the horn, and they never by any chance become united again, but continue asunder and unclosed, until by degrees they grow down with the rest of the hoof, and are ultimately, after repeated shoeings, removed by the knife.

If the clenches should happen to rise, which however they never will do in a foot, that is properly shod, they must be replaced without delay, as such rising imparts to the nails a freedom of motion, which is sure to enlarge the size of the holes; and this mischief is often increased by the violent wrenching, which the shoe undergoes from side to side in the process of removal by the smith: now as these holes cannot possibly grow down, and be removed under three shoeings, it will be found, that even with seven nails the crust must always have twenty-one of these separations existing in it at the same time; and, as they are often from a variety of causes extended into each other, they necessarily keep the horn in a brittle, unhealthy state, and materially interfere with the security of the future nail hold. Unluckily the common practice under such circumstances is to increase the

number of nails with the view of insuring the security of the shoe; but its effect is only to increase the evil. My object is to show, that these shaky places, as they are called, may be relieved by the omission of one or two of the nails without endangering the security of the shoe. Suppose the number employed to be seven, to gain such an end, they might safely be reduced to five, which is the largest number I have permitted to be placed in the fore shoes of any horse I have seen shod during the last sixteen or seventeen years; but I would not advise the sudden adoption of this number, where the habit of accurate fitting has not been in some degree acquired, for, if from imperfect fitting of the shoe, misplacement of the nails, neglect of removing in proper time, or from any other cause the horse should chance to cast a shoe, the whole blame would be attributed to the five nails; and the poor beast in all probability be doomed to eight or nine for the remainder of his life. I can however after many years experience confidently assert that five nails will retain a properly fitted shoe under all circumstances, not even excepting *hunting in a deep country*. Several years ago, when I was, as it were, feeling my way in this matter, the late Colonel Luttrell, master of the Somersetshire fox hounds, informed me, that the horse which he rode most frequently, was shod with six nails only, not one of which in consequence of his cutting a good deal was placed in the inner quarter, and that he experienced no inconvenience whatever from the plan. If I had entertained the smallest doubt about their efficiency, it would have been entirely removed on the arrival of the 13th Light Dragoons in Exeter in 1845, when among the horses of that regiment

I found, through the kindness of Lieut.-Colonel Brunton who allowed me to inspect the shoeing, the strongest possible confirmation of the truth of my position : here were horses with every variety of feet, shod with six nails, and these all placed in the outside limb and toe of the shoe, the inner quarter and heel remaining free and unattached to the foot. Mr. Legrew, the very intelligent veterinary surgeon of the regiment informed me, that he had not employed more than six nails for nearly two years, and that the loss of a shoe was a very rare occurrence with them even on a field day, than which there is scarcely any work more trying to the security of horses' shoes : any mode of fastening, that has proved itself equal to retaining the shoes through a long field day in stiff ground, may very safely be recommended, as fully sufficient for every other kind of work.

The question of the efficiency of six nails for road work is settled, I should think, to the satisfaction of the most sceptical by the fact of the 13th having done the Queen's escort duty during their year at Hounslow without the loss of a single shoe. Any one acquainted with the rapid pace, at which Her Majesty invariably travels on the road, will readily admit the sufficiency of the test.

The five nails, which I have employed, have been arranged somewhat on the principle of "one-sided nailing," recommended and first practised by the late Mr. James Turner ; and the result has been most satisfactory : the shoes have been not only firmly, but *easily* held to the feet, as is evidenced by the clenches not having risen in one single instance, a clear proof, that the struggle between the expansion of the foot

and the resistance of the shoe is entirely overcome by this mode of fastening. This very desirable end appears to be attained in the following manner; the outer side and toe being the only part of the foot nailed to the shoe, leaves the inner quarter and heel unattached, and therefore free to expand; whereby all strain upon the nails is avoided, and the foot is left with respect to its power of expansion as nearly, as possible in a state of nature.

An unexpected benefit has arisen to one of my horses from this plan in the total disappearance of two very troublesome corns; they had existed in his feet for ten years, during seven of which I tried every thing, that I had ever heard of, as likely to effect a cure, both in form of shoe and local application, without however any decided advantage; but the adoption of this plan of fastening the shoe to the foot, by removing all restraint and pressure from the part, has accidentally achieved that, which I had so long sought in vain.

About this time I learned, that a commercial traveller, who was detained in Exeter on account of an accident, had for some time past employed only five nails, placed in the outer limb and toe of his horse's fore shoes; upon hearing which I made a point of seeing him; and he informed me, that he always performed his journeys on horseback; that they averaged full five thousand miles a year; and that his comfort necessarily depended very much upon the freedom of action, and safe going of his horse; that some time ago he found him stepping short, and going tenderly, and consulted a veterinary surgeon about it, who advised his being shod with five nails only upon the one-sided plan of nailing,

asserting at the same time, that he had recommended and employed that plan very extensively with most beneficial results. It was accordingly tried; and he very soon had the gratification of feeling his horse move under him with a firm and confident step, most unlike that, to which he had lately been accustomed. He told me, that further experience had only confirmed his first impression; and that he should continue to shoe upon the same system with the same number of nails; that the first pair of shoes set at rest all his doubts and fears about the security of the plan, for he had occasion to ride his horse in the new shoes thirty miles a day for the first six days in succession; and that they were as firmly attached to the feet at the end of the one hundred and eighty miles, as they were at the commencement of the journey; and that they continued firm, until the horse was re-shod, which did not happen for five weeks. He also told me, that he has found five nails retain a shoe with leather between it and the foot for an equally long period. Since that time I have had ample opportunity of ascertaining, that a shoe with leather under it can be retained by few nails; for every one of my horses have been shod in leather for many years past, and have never had more than *three* nails in each fore shoe.

One horse in particular was as unfavourable a subject for the experiment, as could have been selected, being twenty years old, with large, flat, brittle feet, and high action; he was moreover of a nervous temperament, and occasionally knocked his feet about very much; I nevertheless continued to shoe him in leather, and the result showed the plan

to have been eminently successful: the character of the horn in the course of the first year had changed from brittle and shaky to firm and tough, and afforded secure nail hold in every part. On one occasion when I examined his shoes, which had been removed three weeks before, and were entirely worn out, I considered, if I recorded the particulars of the examination, which I made of them previously to his being re-shod, it might prove interesting to those, who, like myself, wished to know, *how little* would retain a shoe, when it had once been accurately fitted to the foot. The shoes were securely held to the feet, and the clenches unmoved: not one of the nails had penetrated quite an inch up the crust, before it was brought out, and clenched down; and that on the inside, which was five inches and three quarters from the heel, barely extended three quarters of an inch up the crust; this is light fastening; and, I take it, could only succeed, where the horn had become solid, and the shoe had been fitted with great care: the smallest uneven bearing of the crust upon the shoe, or the least projection of the shoe beyond the hoof at the quarters, or sides of the heels would to a certainty have endangered its security.

I may here remark, that the habit of encumbering the sole and frog with a *thick* layer of tow between them and the leather is very objectionable; it causes unnecessary pressure, and should for this reason be avoided. The principal object of the tow is to block up the openings, through which gravel and dirt would otherwise insinuate themselves between the leather and the foot; its presence should therefore be confined to the cleft of the frog, the

commissures, and the angles between the heels and the bars ; these parts should be filled to a level with the body of the frog, so as to enable them to share the pressure with it ; but none should be permitted to rest upon the frog itself. The long straggling ends should be collected together, and spread over the sole, the ends of one side being made to overlap those of the other ; by this plan they will become fixed in the tar, with which the foot ought previously to have been liberally dressed, and will materially assist in overcoming the tendency, that the tow has, to work itself out.

Much of the inconvenience, supposed to arise from shoeing with leather, is caused by the injudicious placement of the tow. I believe, that many horses derive great comfort from having leather inserted between the foot and the shoe, particularly when the surface of the roads is broken up, and strewed with loose stones ; its use is sometimes objected to on the ground, that it rots the frog ; but this is altogether a mistake ; what appears to be decayed frog, is nothing more, than an accumulation of the natural exfoliation of horn, which the presence of the leather has not allowed to escape.

In the first edition I omitted to say anything about the treatment of the hind foot, because I considered it of less importance, than that of the fore foot ; but, as I was repeatedly assured, that a few general remarks upon it would not prove altogether unacceptable, I availed myself of the first opportunity, that offered, of appending them.

The hind foot certainly does not demand the same measure of attention, as the fore foot, in as much as its position in the horse, and the nature of its office render it less

liable to injury, and consequently less frequently lame; it is however by no means entirely exempt, nor does it always escape disease of its navicular joint, for I have myself found disease in a navicular bone, taken from a hind foot: this being the case then we should endeavour to guard against it by interfering as little, as possible with its expansive power; and that will be best done by keeping the nails on the inside, as far removed from the heel, as we conveniently can, to which end I recommend the employment of seven nails only, four to be placed in the outer, and three in the inner side of the shoe. The holes in the inner side are to be punched closer together, and kept more towards the toe, than those on the outside, which need to be further apart, as affording greater security of hold to the foot. The shoe should be carefully fitted to the hoof all round particularly at the heels, which are too commonly left without any support whatever; and the mischievous custom of turning down the outer heel only must be avoided, because it throws the weight entirely upon the inner quarter, which is the part the least able to bear it, and causes much uncomfortable strain to the fetlock joint above. Calkins, even though they may be turned down of a perfectly even length on each side, which however is very rarely done, are objectionable appendages, and had better be dispensed with excepting perhaps for very heavy draft, when their ends by entering the ground may prevent the foot from slipping, and may thus enable the toe to obtain a firmer hold. For carriage and riding horses I much prefer to have the heel of the shoe for about an inch and a half

made gradually thicker towards the ground surface, the last inch being plane with the ground; and the best way of doing it is to have the heels made red hot, and the shoe placed in the vice with the hot heels projecting, which should be beaten down with a hammer, until they are about an inch long; their sides should then be made even on the anvil, and the foot and ground surfaces made perfectly level. I believe, that such a form often prevents strains of the hock, and back sinews, when a horse is suddenly stopped with his hind feet far under him, or when he has to hold back a carriage against a steep hill.

The toe being the part of the hind shoe, which is exposed to the greatest wear, requires to have considerable substance given to it, and should always be accompanied by a strong, narrow clip, turned up in front of the hoof, to obviate the danger of the shoe being forced back upon the foot; a circumstance very likely to happen, where a clip is not employed. Clips on the side of the foot are of a very doubtful advantage in retaining the shoe, and are decidedly objectionable, as occupying the place of nails, which would perform the duty much more efficiently, and inflict less injury upon the horn.

The common objection, urged against a clip at the toe, *viz.* that it causes the unpleasant noise called "forging," arises from the abuse, rather than the use of it, for if we consider for a moment, how "forging" is occasioned, we shall see, that a stout, narrow clip, properly let into the horn at the toe, is not at all likely to produce it, although a broad, clumsy one, extending from side to side of the toe, occasionally may.

Before a horse can advance his fore foot, he must disengage

it from the ground; to effect this, he is obliged to raise it in a direction inclining upwards and backwards, and if he happen to dwell in the performance of this preliminary movement, the hind foot, which is propelled forwards and downwards, to be deposited beyond the spot, that was the moment before occupied by the fore foot, comes into collision with it, and forces the toe, clip and all into the hollow of the fore foot, turned up ready to receive it. Now in doing this the clip is not brought into immediate contact with iron, but is struck against either sole, or frog, as the case may be, and cannot produce any very audible sound: the truth is, that the offensive noise is caused by the meeting of the edges of the two shoes at the points, where the hind shoe is stopped from entering further into the opening of the fore shoe. These points of contact are almost always indicated by a bright spot on each side of the rim of the hind shoe, and are generally to be found at the extremities of the toe on either side, just where the shoe begins to turn backwards; and the surest mode of remedying the evil is to remove the portions of horn, which correspond to the marks on the shoe, and to make the toe of the shoe narrower and more pointed, than is usually done: it is a good plan always to make the front of the toe of the hind shoe to incline a little backward, as it approaches the ground, so as to place the ground surface somewhat further back, than the foot surface.

There is one other circumstance, connected with the toe of the hind shoe, deserving of notice; I allude to that part, with which a horse inflicts upon himself the injury.

called an "over-reach," and which is erroneously supposed to be caused by the *front* of the shoe at the toe, whereas it is invariably done by the *back* edge of the web at the toe, which in an old shoe becomes as sharp, as a knife, and often cuts out a piece from the soft parts immediately above the heel of the fore foot as clean, as any knife could have done it. To avoid this accident, which sometimes produces very great inconvenience, the back edge of the web all around the toe should be filed away, until it presents a blunt, rounded surface, which, if it should fail to prevent the over-reach altogether, will at least preserve the parts from being wounded.

While treating of the hind shoe, I may perhaps be expected to give some directions for obviating the inconvenient habit, which some horses have of "cutting;" but, as each individual horse has his own particular mode of doing it, any general rule, as applied to the shoe, must of necessity fail to meet the requirements of the great majority of cases. Our first care should be to acquaint ourselves with the exact part of the shoe, with which the injury is inflicted; until this is clearly ascertained, we shall be working in the dark, and most probably do a great deal more, than is necessary. The plan, I have always adopted, has been, to apply a boot covered with wet pipe-clay to the injured leg, and then to trot the horse some little distance: the result has been the transfer of a portion of the pipe-clay to the offending part of the opposite shoe, thereby indicating the necessity of the removal of that part. The small extent, and little suspected situation of such part is sometimes truly surprising. I once in a case of

inveterate cutting found the pipe-clay adhering to the *outside toe*: in this case the poor horse had been subjected to shoes of every conceivable shape and deformity without of course any other result, than the torture arising from the twisting and straining, consequent upon uneven bearing; but the moment the offending part was discovered and removed, the cutting ceased: even bearing was then restored to the foot; and the horse thereby placed in comfort.

Cutting with the fore foot is almost always to be prevented by one-sided nailing, and keeping the shoe a little within the edge of the crust on the inner side; but, as this is generally overdone by placing the shoe so much within, as to deprive the crust of its requisite support, it will be advisable to ascertain by the use of pipe-clay the exact point, with which the shoe strikes: when the part, needing alteration, will at once disclose itself.

The practice of shoeing horses in the stable away from the forge, where there is no possibility of correcting any defect in the fitting of the shoe, is so utterly opposed to reason and common sense, that I should only have adverted to it, as a custom of by-gone days, exploded with the use of the buttress, and the notion of chest founder, if I had not actually witnessed its perpetration four times within the last year, (1844,) and that too in the stables of gentlemen, by no means addicted upon other matters to yield their judgment a ready captive to other men's prejudices. Now if either of these gentlemen had happened to ask the smith, "what he was doing?" the answer would in all probability have awakened him to a sudden conviction, that he was

giving his countenance to a most unphilosophical proceeding ; for the smith would have told him, that he was *fitting a shoe to the horse's foot*, which the gentleman would at once perceive to be *impossible*, inasmuch as he had no means at hand, whereby to effect the smallest change in the form of the shoe, however much it might require it ; and the truth would instantly force itself upon him, that the man was fitting the *foot* to the *shoe*, and not, as he supposed, the *shoe* to the *foot*. To fit the *shoe* to the *foot* without the aid of anvil and forge is impossible ; and any one, acquainted with the exactness and precision, necessary to a perfect fitting, would not hesitate to declare the attempt to be as absurd, as it is mischievous. Suppose, for example, the shoe to be a little too wide in any particular part ; this will throw the nail holes rather further out, than they ought to be ; but, as there are no means of altering it, *there* the nails must be driven ; and a constant strain outwards will be the inevitable consequence ; if on the contrary it be too narrow, the strain will be inwards, and press upon the sensitive parts of the foot ; in either case producing uneasiness, and causing the horse to move with a feeling, undecided step. Again, if the crust have not an even bearing every-where upon the foot surface of the shoe, the part, so deprived of support, being elastic, will be unable to resist the pressure from above, or the outward thrust of the parts within, and, yielding to this two-fold force, will drag upon the elastic union between the hoof and the internal parts of the foot at that particular place, and cause great uneasiness ; and this is by no means an unfrequent source of stumbling and broken knees.

Although I do not mean to assert, that shoeing at the forge will of itself insure good fitting, I do assert, that it is attended with this great advantage, that, if the smith be inclined to do it well, it supplies him with the means of indulging his inclination; whereas in the stable no quantity of zeal will enable him to do more, than make the best of a bad matter.

The only reason, I have ever heard in defence of this practice, is the alleged liability of horses to take cold from exposure to the drafts in a smith's forge. I can only say in answer, that it has never happened to my own; and I believe, that a little care, and some extra clothing would insure the same exemption for others.

Although it formed no part of my original intention to treat of shoeing hunters, or plating race horses, so many facts bearing upon the former have come to my knowledge since the first publication of my book, that I have been induced to enter somewhat at large into the subject in the Appendix; where, I trust, I shall have produced sufficient evidence to prove, that the mode of shoeing, I have been advocating, is to the full as efficient for hunters in the field, as it is for hacks upon the road.

It has been the custom to make a wide difference between the shoe of a hunter and the shoe of a hack both in form and fastening; but I maintain, that any such difference is not only unnecessary, but prejudicial. Many a valuable horse has been disabled for a whole season, if not ruined for life, because a badly fitting shoe had been so firmly nailed on, as to prevent it "in a difficulty" from coming

off, and thereby saving the foot and leg from a fearful strain: when the shoe is so badly fitted, that it is *capable* of hitching in any thing, and the wrench is very violent, it had better come off.

Although I do not pretend to any great practical experience in the matter of plating race horses, I may still hope to be excused, if I offer a few general remarks upon the subject, because I feel very strongly, that a greater number lose their races from the situation and number of the nails, employed in plating, than from any other cause whatever, not even excepting the trickery and tampering, sometimes practised, but oftener, I believe, unjustly suspected.

The dread of casting a plate is so great, that it is no uncommon thing to see it secured by eight or nine nails, extending from heel to heel. Now it is impossible, that a hoof, so fettered, can yield or expand to any force, applied to it through the medium of the weight and power of the horse; and it is also certain, that, if the hoof do not expand, the violence, with which a race horse lashes the ground at every stride, must needs squeeze the sensitive parts very uncomfortably between the bones of the foot and this unyielding hoof, and deter him in a great degree from throwing his whole weight with all his heart *into his feet*, as he does, when he has no apprehension of producing pain thereby.

Now let us see, what the effect of stepping short, say only *one inch* upon each stride, would be in running over the Derby course, (a mile and a half.) The estimated stride of a race horse averages twenty four feet it would

therefore require three hundred and thirty such strides, to accomplish the proposed distance; and the loss of one inch only upon each stride would give a total loss upon the whole distance of three hundred and thirty inches, or nine yards and six inches; equal to rather more, than three lengths of a horse sixteen hands high; but suppose the loss of distance to be four inches upon each stride, which it is much more likely to be, then the loss would be thirty six yards and two feet, or thirteen lengths; fully enough to raise a cry of "foul play," "the horse is amiss," &c. Now no jockey in the world, however frequently he may have ridden a horse, could so exactly measure his stride, as to be enabled to detect a deficiency of *one seventy second* part of it, which four inches would be; much less could he detect the *two hundred and eighty eighth* part of it, which one inch would be: so that he could never make himself acquainted with the real cause of so signal and unexpected a defeat: and the whole matter would remain involved in mystery, casting suspicion and distrust on all around.

How commonly do we hear, that a horse performed his last gallop at a much better pace, than he ran his race; and what a catalogue of causes are conjured up, to account for the falling off in his speed, not one of which in all probability had any thing to do with the matter. It would most likely be found, that he had taken his gallop in shoes, to which his feet had become accustomed; but he ran his race in new plates, firmly nailed from heel to heel, "making him quite safe," by putting it out of the range of possibility, that he should ever be enabled to "get into his *best* pace:"

for there is nothing more certain, than the fact, that a horse cannot go his best pace, unless his feet are allowed to expand freely to his weight at every stride. A ready way of permitting this expansion would be the adoption of three-quarter plates, extending from the outer heel to the commencement of the inner quarter, which would effectually protect those parts, most exposed to wear and tear in the generality of horses' feet, *viz.* from the inner toe across the foot to the outer quarter. Such a plate might be very securely retained by six nails, distributed between the outer heel and inner toe, thereby reserving to the whole inner side of the hoof its uncontrolled power of expansion.

I turn now to the consideration of a subject of fully as much importance to the health and soundness of a horse's foot, as good shoeing itself; I mean that inestimable blessing to him, *freedom of motion in the stable*. The advantages of a loose box are so little understood by horse-masters in general, that its usefulness is almost entirely limited in their estimation to sickness and disease; and it is no uncommon sight to behold two or three loose boxes untenanted, because forsooth there are no sick horses in the stud.

I was first led to divide my stable into boxes instead of stalls from motives of compassion for my horse, and a desire to rid myself of the uncomfortable feeling, it always produces in me, to see so docile and generous an animal subjected to even greater restraint, than a wild beast in a menagerie; for the lion, or tiger is permitted freely to traverse his small den, while the poor horse is chained by the head to a fixed point in his still smaller den, a prisoner twice imprisoned,

and denied even the poor relief, afforded by a change of position. I little thought, while thus solely bent on ministering to my horse's comfort, how essentially I was furthering my own interest, until an accident brought me acquainted with Mr. James Turner's invaluable Treatise on the Foot of the Horse, where I first learned, what subsequent experience has fully confirmed to me, the wonderful extent to which the usefulness of the horse is *secured and prolonged* by the freedom of motion, obtained in a loose box. We have already seen, how materially his usefulness is impaired by the smallest injury to the navicular joint; and we have also seen the beautiful provision, nature has made for its protection from injury in the elastic cushion, interposed between it and the horny frog. It shall now be my endeavour to show, in what manner a loose box tends to keep this cushion in a healthy state of elasticity.

Nature forms nothing in vain: all her works are designed for specific purposes: each organ has its separate function assigned to it: and the only condition, upon which she will consent to keep it in efficient repair, is the regular and periodical performance of that function. For instance suppose an accident to deprive a man of the use of his arm for a few months; the muscles at the end of that period will be found visibly shrunk, and the whole arm considerably smaller, than its companion; constituting in horseman's language "a very bad match." Here the non-employment of the muscles has accelerated the progress of absorption, while that of restoration has been nearly suspended. The muscles of the other arm on the contrary, being regularly employed,

have earned and received their due measure of restoration, and retain their original dimensions; and so it is with the elastic cushion in the horse's foot: if we deprive the horse of the power of alternately expanding and contracting his foot, as nature intended, he should do, this cushion will shrink, and lose its elasticity; but if we supply him with the means of doing so, he will avail himself of them; and its elasticity will be retained to a good old age.

The almost perpetual movement of a horse in a state of nature, while grazing, greatly tends to preserve the different elastic parts of his foot in a sound and healthy condition by the regular compression and expansion, which they undergo, according as the weight is thrown upon, or removed from them; but, if we chain him to a post for twenty two out of every twenty four hours, we can scarcely wonder, that so unnatural a proceeding should derange an organ, that requires motion, to preserve it in health. Take the horses of a cavalry regiment in illustration of the mischievous tendency of this practice; they have every thing in favour of sound feet except the *stall* and the *rack chain*; they are entirely exempt from the hard work, which is generally referred to as the cause of grogginess; they have no oft repeated, and long journeys to perform at a fast pace on the hard road; their exercise, shoeing, grooming, and feeding, are all administered with clockwork regularity; the litter is carefully removed from under their feet during the day; the veterinary surgeon is always at hand, to attend to the first symptoms of lameness; and still there are more horses cast, as unserviceable, every year from disabilities commencing in the foot, than

from all other causes combined. The *rest*, and not the *work*, has wrought the ill. Now let us see, how loose boxes are to prevent these evils. When a horse is free to move, he very rarely remains long in the same place, or the same position; he is perpetually turning himself about, either to catch a distant sound, or observe an approaching footstep: every thing attracts him; every thing interests him; and what is of far greater moment, every thing causes him to *move*, whereby each foot is benefited to the extent of some four or five expansions and contractions; and the sound of the corn bin at feeding time will produce at least fifty such. It is far otherwise with the poor beast, chained up in a stall; he is attracted by the same sounds; hears the same step approach; and feels the same interest; he prieks his ears, bends his head, and strains his neck; but alas! he does not move; his feet are not expanded; turning about he knows to be impossible, and therefore he does not attempt it: even the sound of the corn bin, though it excite him to jump and play, will scarcely cause him to expand his feet; the excitement inclines him to rush forward, while the wall forbids him to comply; and he is forced to collect himself, so as to throw his weight upon his hind quarters almost to the entire exclusion of the fore feet. Horses, accustomed to a loose box, generally acquire a slow, deliberate movement in it, allowing their weight to dwell evenly and fully upon each fore foot; while those kept in a stall for the most part move in it with a quick, sudden, catching motion, scarcely ever entrusting their whole weight to either foot for more than an instant.

In speaking of the baneful effects of stalls Mr. Turner says, "I firmly believe, that, if every valuable horse in this kingdom were to be forthwith turned into a large box night and day besides the continuance at his ordinary work, it would prove the worst event for veterinary surgeons, that has ever happened in the horse world, because it would tend more to cut off our supply of groggy lameness and its attendants, than any circumstance, or single cause, that has ever yet been published or even named."

With the expression of my entire concurrence in this opinion I will proceed to consider the objections, commonly urged against loose boxes, which for the most part are so weak, that I cannot conceive their prevailing much longer against such vast advantages; the only serious one is want of space: and that is often pleaded, where it has no real existence. Most modern stables contain stalls from six to seven feet wide, with plenty of room behind the horses to allow of passing, without incurring the danger of being kicked: in such a stable sink a second heel post at just sufficient distance from the wall, to leave a free passage: and take the space, so gained, into the stall: close it with a gate, and you will have a very fair substitute, in the absence of a better, for a loose box, and that too without sacrificing a standing for a horse: but, if a stall can be conveniently spared, a four stalled stable may be converted into three very good boxes by shifting the divisions, and taking in the space in the rear of the horse.*

Upon the whole I very much prefer this kind of arrangement, with of course as much space, as can be afforded to each

* Plate 8, fig. 2.

division, to boxes that are separated from each other by walls; for the horse is naturally a social animal, and his enjoyment is greatly increased by seeing, as well as hearing his companions. The strongest kind of partition between such boxes is "brick nogging," cased on each side with board, and surmounted by iron rails; but an objection having been raised to brick nogging, as affording harbour to insects, I have in some alterations, I have made in my stables, substituted double boarding of inch and a quarter deal, ploughed and tongued, and nailed through: the boards of one side are placed longitudinally, and those of the other side upright: by this arrangement much additional strength is obtained. The boarding may be about five feet in height, and the rails about three; but, as the partition approaches the manger, its height should be increased, and that of the rails diminished, so as to prevent the horses watching each other, while they are feeding. When one horse can overlook another, while they are both feeding, they are apt to swallow their food, without properly masticating it, either from the hope of participating in their neighbour's share, or the fear of losing some portion of their own.

The question of space may be fairly left to itself, for, if there be positively none, there ends the matter: and if it be doubtful, that trite adage, "where there's a will, there's a way," will give the horse the benefit of the doubt. But the real objection, which lurks at the bottom of all the others, is the power a loose box gives to the horse of lying down, and "dirting" himself, after he has been made clean for the day; this is the insurmountable barrier, that has hitherto

so stoutly withstood the pleadings of humanity for the poor horse; and perhaps, while the question rested solely upon that ground, the groom might be in some degree excused for striking the balance between *his* trouble and the horse's enjoyment in his own favor; but now that the blessing of sound feet is shown to be involved in it, there can be very few grooms, indeed none, worthy of the name of groom, who would not willingly incur twice as much trouble, to secure such a benefit to their horses; and, when horse-masters once become thoroughly alive to the importance of this matter; when they remember, that the natural life of a horse is from thirty five to forty years: and that three-fourths of them die, or are destroyed under twelve years old, used up, with scarcely a foot to go upon, I take it, they will be very apt to transfer their sympathies from the groom and his trouble to their own pockets, and their horse's welfare.

The apathy, which prevails upon this subject, and checks any thing like energetic and well directed efforts towards amending the treatment of the horse, is attributable to the false notion, which is too commonly entertained, that, if a horse perform his work moderately well for five or six years, he has done all, that could reasonably have been expected from him; and therefore, as the phrase goes, "he owes his master nothing." It is quite true, that five or six years' labour is an ample return for the treatment, received by *most* horses; but, when they have been the subjects of judicious management, double the length of service may fairly be expected from them; indeed any thing, short of that period, should be considered, as leaving them their master's debtors.

A favourite argument with that numerous class, who are contented to follow in the track of their neighbours, is, that horses have always been kept in stalls; therefore, say they, it cannot hurt them. This is very like the argument about skinning eels; custom may proclaim them to be used to it; but each individual experiences the self-same torture, as its predecessor; whether it be the eel deprived of its skin, or the horse of the soundness of its foot. Unluckily the progress of disease in the horse's foot is for the most part so gradual, as to escape the notice of common observers almost entirely, until it is forced upon their attention in the form of palpable lameness; when the real cause is naturally enough overlooked, in the desire to fix it upon some recent occurrence. If the advocates for continuing the use of stalls will inquire among horse-masters in general, whether they have ever been obliged to part with a horse for lameness, the cause of which they could never distinctly trace? the answer, they will assuredly obtain, coupled with the foregoing observations, I will venture to hope, may lead some of them at least to suspect, that the time honoured stall may very fairly be charged with a considerable share of the mischief.

The real fact is, that nothing short of a miracle can save a horse, which is habitually confined day after day to one spot, from most destructive changes in the delicate and complicated mechanism of the foot. The greatest amount of care and attention, that we can bestow upon the form and fastening of the shoe, will be of little avail, if the foot, to which it is attached, be not permitted to move. Frequent and regular motion is *absolutely essential* to a sound and

healthy condition of the horse's foot ; and any expectation of retaining *perfectly sound feet* with stalls and rack chains involves an impossibility ; and never will be realized.

It is sometimes alleged as an objection to loose boxes, that they offer great facilities to gross feeding horses, to eat their beds : but, as this evil naturally suggests its own remedy, I should not have noticed it, except for the purpose of calling attention to a particular form of muzzle, that I invented some years ago, and have found to be effectual in preventing this evil, (for a very great evil it unquestionably is,) while it secures to the poor beast his free breathing.*

The two muzzles in common use are extremely inconvenient and objectionable ; a horse soon learns to eat through the open one ; and the closed one, usually called a setting muzzle, is so insufferably hot and suffocating to wear, that it amounts in fact to an instrument of torture.

Having said thus much about keeping the feet in a sound and healthy condition, it may be well to inquire, what precise meaning attaches to the expression "sound feet," as it is met with in common use : because perhaps there is no word in the English language, which in its true and legitimate signification implies *so much*, and in its almost universal acceptation *means so little*, as the word *sound*, when applied to horses' feet. The great latitude, extended to the meaning of words in horse dealing transactions, has shorn the one in question of every attribute, which gave it value : and has reduced it to a miserable cheat, conveying no other guarantee, than that the horse is not palpably lame in *one*

* Plate 9.

foot only; for, if he should chance to be lame in both fore feet, the pain, of allowing the weight to rest upon either will cause him to pass it as quickly, as possible, from one to the other, and not only save him from condemnation, but most probably gain for him the reputation of being a quick stepper.

The truth is, that a foot, afflicted with inflammation and pain, sufficient to deter a horse from bearing a fair share of his weight upon it, cannot be considered to be in a sound condition; and so long as the disability continues, so long is the foot unsound. The various degrees of "*pointing*," ranging between the occasional partial withholding of the weight from the heel, without advancing the foot, perceptible only to the most practiced eye, and the habitual thrusting out of the whole leg to the front, palpable to every beholder, are so many indications of pain in the foot; the intensity of the pain being marked by the degree of pointing; and in spite of the determination to consider them as mere variations of a trick, they are unequivocal symptoms of unsound feet. The horse is far too wise an animal ever to inconvenience his whole frame, merely to gratify a particular trick; and I take it, his reason for pointing will be found upon investigation to have much more to do with a desire to relieve himself from pain, than an inclination to indulge a caprice. The act of pointing calls upon him to withdraw half the support from half of the base, on which his body stands; and that too at a part where it can least be spared; where his head and neck overhang it, and tend to throw a great increase of weight very unevenly upon the

remaining support, thus forcing him to equalize the pressure as soon, as he can, by dividing it between the remaining support before, and the leg of the opposite side behind. Experience has taught him, that this is best effected by adjusting the balance, before he removes the suffering foot from the ground: and we accordingly observe him commencing the process by withdrawing the support of the hind leg, and then, having arranged the balance to his mind, he raises the foot, intended to be rested, and, carrying it forward, deposits it at such a distance from the base, as shall insure to it perfect exemption from sustaining any of the weight. We can readily imagine that an animal, formed to stand upon four legs, would find it an irksome business to support himself for any length of time upon two; and so in practice the horse finds it to be; for his muscles soon become weary of their increased work, and he is driven to seek relief from the new pain by a change of position, which again calls forth the old one; and thus the poor beast is doomed to a perpetual alternation of painful sensations. His courage enables him to bear a great deal of pain without flinching, particularly when it increases upon him in the stealthy manner, that usually marks the course of unsoundness in the feet. There is however a point, beyond which his endurance cannot be stretched; and the progressive nature of unsoundness is sure in the end to find it out: and although he may contrive by shortening his step, and striking the ground less forcibly with his feet, to put off the discovery, and may continue to work upon very unsound feet even for years, still he is at last compelled to

yield ; and, sinking his head and neck at every step, to remove their weight from the foot, at the moment it meets the ground, declares by signs no longer to be mistaken, that he is decidedly lame ; and this in all probability is the first intimation, which the master receives, of any thing being amiss with his horse's foot : and he then in his innocent astonishment begins recalling to mind the events of the last few days, vainly hoping to find in them the cause of this unlooked for calamity.

Few circumstances appear to arouse a horse-master's indignation so much, as an imputation upon the soundness of his horse's feet : but surely this extreme sensitiveness is not very philosophical, where the tendency of the whole treatment of the animal is to make them unsound : it would be more rational to admit the unsoundness, and adopt measures for removing it, than to deny its existence, and persevere in the treatment, that caused it.

A horse in work with perfectly sound feet is of much rarer occurrence, than is generally supposed ; but fortunately perfect soundness of foot is not absolutely essential even to the performance of a vast deal of work in, what is called, very good style, as is proved by the feet of a great majority of the horses, that perform wonderful tasks to the entire satisfaction of their masters ; it is nevertheless a very desirable attribute, and will amply repay any trouble, that we may take, to insure it, not only in the extent to which it prolongs the horse's usefulness, but also in the free, willing, and agreeable manner in which his work is done : carrying conviction on the face of it, that it is unaccompanied by pain.

The influence of regular daily exercise upon the health and well being of the horse is generally much too lightly esteemed both by masters and grooms, who seem for the most part agreed, that there is no great harm in a horse remaining in the stable for two or three days in succession without exercise, provided his legs do not swell; but I trust, that I shall have prepared many of my readers to believe with me, that it is far otherwise than indifferent to him, whether he be imprisoned day after day with the elastic machinery of his foot wasting and decaying from want of use, or be afforded the opportunity of keeping it in vigorous and healthy repair by due employment out of the stable for two or three hours every day.

It would be almost impossible to over-rate the value of daily long continued *walking* exercise to the health, condition, soundness of feet, and general usefulness of the horse; and whoever habitually deprives him of these blessings, merely to save himself a little trouble, inflicts a cruel and lasting injury upon a generous and unoffending animal, and is unworthy to be intrusted with the care of him. Old horses require less exercise, than young ones; but as the quantity usually allotted to horses of every age falls short of the portion, necessary for the very oldest, there is little apprehension of any receiving too much. The perfect allowance for horses in health, of from five to fifteen years of age, would be four hours a day; two in the early morning, and two in the afternoon; but, as it requires an extensive stable establishment to carry this plan into effect, especially where there are many horses kept, it will be more to our

purpose to consider the *smallest possible quantity*, with which we can hope to keep our horses' feet in a sound and healthy condition; this I should put at two hours a day; and a pitiful allowance it undoubtedly is in a case, where nature has dictated almost constant movement; but so niggardly are horse-masters in general of this most essential requisite, that they will scarcely ever allow their horses more than from half to three fourths of an hour daily; and we find men, who are profuse in the expensive luxuries of excessive feeding, clothing, and pampering, turn wonderful economists in the inexpensive necessities of air and exercise. Trotting a horse to and fro upon a hard road for half an hour, just to stretch his limbs, and keep them from swelling, is too frequently considered to be fully sufficient exercise for the day; and I verily believe, if men could ride better, and horses' legs did not swell from long continued confinement, many horses would never be exercised at all beyond their positive work; but most men are very sensitive about the slightest appearance of swelling in their horses' legs; and nature has implanted in most horses such a lively mode of expressing their joy at the change from the close atmosphere of the stable to the freshness of the open air, that a kind of compact seems formed between pride and fear, to extort for the poor beast at least sufficient exercise, to keep his legs fine, and his exuberant spirits within *ridable bounds*.

The only other subject, requiring especial notice, is the treatment of the foot in the stable; the directions for which are few and simple. The horny crust has a great tendency

in almost all feet to become dry and brittle, and to lose its elasticity, which disposes it to eurl inwards upon the internal parts of the foot; this we should endeavour to prevent as much, as possible; and the best applications for that purpose are grease and moisture; I name them together, because I think they should always be employed in conjunction; the grease first, and then the moisture; the latter alone will keep the horn soft and pliable during the continuance of its application to the hoof; but it is no sooner discontinued, than evaporation takes place, and the horn becomes as hard and brittle, as before: whereas, if the hoof be well rubbed with some greasy mixture, so as to fill the small spaces between the fibres of the horn, before the moisture is applied, the hoof will derive the full benefit of the cold, and be left, when the evaporation is over, in a tough and pliable condition.

The following ointment will be found to answer the purpose admirably: and if it be freely used to the sole and frog at night, before the feet are stopped, and to the crust in the morning, after the horse is dressed, it will keep the hoof in an elastic and healthy state. To a pound and a half of lard add a quarter of a pound of tar, a quarter of a pound of honey, and a quarter of a pound of beeswax: melt the lard and beeswax together, and stir in the tar and honey: and if, when cold, it should be too hard, re-melt it, and add a little more lard.

Whenever there is heat in the foot, the use of cold water for two or three hours at a time is often very serviceable: and the best mode of applying it is to place three or four thicknesses of horse-clothing together of nearly the depth

of the hoof, and, having sewn the top edges together, attach a small buckle and strap, and fasten it loosely around the pastern joint above the hoof: plunge the foot into a bucket of water, and keep it there, until the cloth is thoroughly saturated with wet; then remove the bucket, and allow the wet cloth to remain on, re-wetting it occasionally. This should never be done, when the horse's foot is heated from recent exercise, as the sudden chill at such a time would most likely bring on fever of the feet. The early morning suggests itself, as the fitting time for the employment of this remedy, when the horse is nearly certain to have been at rest for many hours.

Stopping the feet at night is a very beneficial custom; and fresh cow dung is perhaps as good a thing, as can be employed for the purpose; it retains its moisture longer, than clay, which is sometimes employed, and, when dry, is less hard in the feet. The space within the shoe, between the sole and the ground, being thus filled with an elastic mass, affords an even support to the whole under surface of the sole, resembling in some degree, what the unshod foot receives from soft ground; and, I believe, the foot derives as much benefit from this slight, but even support, while the horse is at rest, as it does from the softening effect of the moisture upon the horn. The fear of causing thrushes by the frequent use of wet stopping has very little foundation; for where the disease is produced by moisture once, it is produced by bad shoeing a thousand times: indeed it is one of the commonest effects of the restraint to the foot of bad shoeing, and never occurs under any circumstances, where the foot is left free to expand

by good shoeing. The surest, and never failing cure for thrushes is "one sided nailing;" in other words permitting the foot to expand. I once had two bad cases of thrushes get well during the time the horses were standing for four months on wet sawdust without shoes; the sawdust was not merely damp, but saturated with water; and the horses remained upon it all day, but were removed at night into a dry place, to sleep. Neither the long continued application of excessive moisture, nor the gloomy predictions of friends could prevent the thrushes from getting well, when the foot was thus permitted to expand freely to the weight of the horse.

I may observe here, that this kind of treatment is far preferable to turning horses out, either to grass, or straw yard, and should always be substituted for it, whenever from any cause they may require rest.

Of course the continued use of wet sawdust will only be needed, where the feet are much amiss; but I believe, that every horse, which is laid up with a view of obtaining perfect rest for him, will be benefited by standing without shoes upon it for two or three hours out of every twenty-four, unless indeed he should happen to have weak flat feet, in which case I should shoe him with leather; the soles of such feet, being for the most part already too thin, would be rendered less able to resist the weight from above by the softening effect of immediate contact with so much moisture; I would not however on that account deprive the remainder of the foot of the benefit, to be derived from it.

It is essential, that the floor, upon which a horse is to stand for any length of time without shoes, should be

tolerably free from irregularities of surface, particularly that portion of it upon which he is to pass the night: for, although a mass of wet sawdust may afford some slight defence to the feet by day, a layer of dry straw will be found but a sorry protection by night. I have lately seen a striking instance of the ill effect of standing by night without shoes on a roughly pitched floor in a horse, whose original ailment was of a trifling nature, and which rest without shoes upon wet sawdust would no doubt speedily have removed, if the bad paving of the floor had not converted it into a very serious case, by so bruising his feet, as to cause an abscess to form between the horny and sensitive soles; when it became necessary to make an opening through the horny sole, to let it out.

The advantages of a loose place over turning out are too numerous, to be enlarged upon in a work of this kind; I may however mention a few of the most prominent; the chief of which, as regards our object of obtaining entire rest, is the insurmountable obstacle, thus placed in the way of the violent galloping, which horses from various causes are apt to indulge in, when at grass; it also prevents the incessant stamping, consequent upon the insufferable teasing of flies; and it offers the further advantage of enabling us to regulate the food, both as to quantity and quality; a matter deserving much more consideration, than is usually bestowed upon it.

In conclusion I will beg to offer a few remarks upon the false estimate, usually made of the value of a warranty. A general warranty, as regards the soundness of a horse, is valueless; for, if he be *unsound*, it will not make him sound;

its only worth therefore, when stripped of its supposed mysterious, charm-like influence over his state, consists in the authority, with which it invests the buyer to proceed against the seller in a court of law; qualifying him to expend many times the amount of the purchase money, to prove, that he has been either wilfully, or ignorantly deceived. Now instead of placing implicit confidence in such an instrument, as this, or resting satisfied under its protection, it would be much wiser, upon making a fresh purchase, in addition to the warranty to have the horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, who will at once detect any *palpable* defects, that may present themselves; and then, being armed with the general warranty on the one hand, and the veterinary surgeon's certificate on the other, to set steadily and perseveringly to work by good shoeing, a loose box, and plenty of exercise, to endeavour to *make* him sound.

APPENDIX.

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THE very flattering reception given to my book by the public, and the lively interest taken in the system, therein laid down, evinced by the numberless letters, I have been honoured with from all parts of the kingdom, render it incumbent on me to avail myself of every opportunity, that offers of imparting further suggestions, as they occur to me, or, I might almost be permitted to say, are forced upon me. To this end I have chosen the form of Appendix, as being less objectionable than isolated sentences distributed throughout the body of the work, wherever they might happen to apply; often disuniting the subject, and breaking the connection of the parts.

It is always desirable in practical works to have new matter so arranged, as to be readily available to the inquirer, enabling him at once to determine for himself the probable amount of its value, and its immediate bearing upon, what has been previously asserted. Fortunately further experience does not call upon me to retract anything, which I have already put forth, unless I except some half expressed doubts and fears about the sufficiency of six nails for hunting, and five for general purposes; as however retracting a doubt is only pushing on in the old direction, I need be under no

apprehension on that head. The experience of the last fifteen years has thoroughly confirmed all my former views, and dissipated the few misgivings, which I may at first have entertained, of the capability of five nails to retain the shoe of a hunter in a deep country.

Before however so desirable a practice can become general, some powerful prejudices, which prevail with about equal force among many horse-masters, grooms, and smiths, must be entirely relinquished; for instance the notion, that "bringing in the heels of the shoe necessarily contracts the foot," is one, that finds numberless supporters among men, who would blush to be as little informed upon other matters. A very small acquaintance with the nature and offices of the parts, composing the foot, will suffice to expel this as well, as the equally unfounded fear, that the smallest pressure of the heel of the shoe against the frog will lame the horse.

The principal argument however, upon which the uninformed ground their objection to bringing in the heels of the shoe, is the necessity, which they affirm to exist, for affording the horse more support at the heels, than nature has given to him; and which, they say, my plan entirely deprives him of. Now what does this argument amount to? Neither more, nor less than a declaration, that the Almighty Creator of the Universe has failed in imparting to the horse's foot the form, best suited to his requirements; and has delegated to the puny intellect of man the task of devising a remedy. Surely the stoutest stickler for the infallibility of old plans, and old prejudices will shrink from subscribing to such a doctrine as this; but, evil as they may, it comes to this at

last : either the foot is of the shape, best adapted for its destined office, or it is not ; and, if it is of the right shape, which I maintain it to be, why should not we, in making a shoe for it, implicitly follow that shape ? But suppose for a moment, that it does not possess the form, best calculated to support the horse under all circumstances, and that there does exist a deficiency of width at the heels ; do the projecting portions of the shoe meet the difficulty, or supply that deficiency ? I think not ; for they can only support, what rests upon them ; and the bare fact of their projecting beyond the foot at all shows, that no portion of the horse, or his foot so much as touches them, much less derives efficient support from them ; therefore to say the least of them, they are useless appendages.

Nothing is needed but the abandonment of a few such-like absurd and untenable prejudices, to make one-sided nailing as universal in the shoeing world, as the percussion lock has become in the sporting world : the improvement is equally obvious, and the adoption of it equally easy ; but there is this single, unfortunate difference, which prevents its equally rapid spread ; the one applies itself directly to increasing the *comfort*, by facilitating the *sport* of man ; while the other almost entirely confines itself to diminishing the *suffering* of the horse. If the horse could only possess himself of the dog's power of appealing to men's sympathy through their ears, the hardest hearted among them would sometimes be made to sicken and turn away from acts, which they now perpetrate with the utmost complacency, solely because the poor brute suffers in silence.

If men's minds could once be dispossessed of the preposterous notion, that nature, so perfect and beautiful in all her other adaptations, has deviated from her general plan in forming the horse's foot, every difficulty attending one-sided nailing with few nails, would vanish like smoke before the wind. I was much struck a short time ago by the following observation, coming as it did from a gentleman, who for some time resisted the plan as an innovation, but, having at length made himself master of its details, gave in his adhesion to it; he said "there can be no mixing of the "two plans; one must be *entirely* right, and the other "*absolutely* wrong; they cannot *each* be right in *some* things "and wrong in *others*." Now sweeping, uncompromising, and dogmatical, as this conclusion at first sight appears to be, and calling, as it seems to do, for the unscrupulous adoption of new suggestions, to the entire exclusion of former practices; it will be found nevertheless upon closer inspection to resolve itself into the very modest and equally reasonable requirement, that the shoe shall be made *really and truly to fit* the foot, and be so nailed to it, as to permit it to expand. This simple condition contains all the mystery and all the novelty to be found in the plan, advocated by me; and upon it hinges the *certainty*, or the *impossibility* of retaining a shoe with a few nails. If the shoe *fits*, it is inconceivable, how little will retain it; but if it does not, then extra fastenings, wherever they can be applied, become absolutely necessary to oppose and overcome the great leverage, offered by the misfitting and projecting portions, which are always, be it remembered, situated at the back part of the quarters and heels;

in other words at the part of the lever furthest removed from the fulcrum, where the power is most multiplied; as if the object really had been to render so simple a matter as retaining a shoe as difficult, as possible. One gentleman told me, he had tried to shoe with six nails, but it did not answer; his horse had *cast a shoe*; and he had consulted a clever coachman about it, who had quite convinced him, that it might perhaps do for very easy road work, but could never answer for any other. This conference entirely settled the question with him; and the facts of the 13th Light Dragoons having shod all their horses for years with six nails, and several of my friends with five, while I only employed three, and of his own horse having retained the *other* shoe, all went for nothing against the opinion of this clever coachman. Now I happen to know, that the smith, who put on the shoe, said *at the time of doing so*, that he had never before shod so brittle a foot: this is the kind of evidence, upon which many a waverer has no doubt been induced to abandon the plan altogether; and strong evidence too, as far as he is concerned; for all he would know about it, would be the fact, that the horse was shod with six nails, and *had cast a shoe*. No one ever stops to inquire into causes, which he does not care to comprehend. The undue weight, attached to the opinion of smiths and stable people by the great majority of horse-masters, is a matter very painful to contemplate; it is the humiliating submission of conscious ignorance to the imperious dictates of inferior minds upon a subject, where a very few hours of earnest and well directed study would impart a degree of knowledge, more than

sufficient to expose the shallowness of their advisers, and enable them to throw off their thralldom ; assert their legitimate influence ; and promote the comfort, usefulness, and durability of their horses.

Previous to the adoption of an opinion it is always wise to ascertain, how far the habits and occupation of the person, offering it, may have qualified him for arriving at just conclusions upon the subject ; and when we apply this test to the opinion of the smith, such as he is usually found in country villages, we shall perceive, that his qualification to advise upon the horse's foot is remarkably small. With an education scarcely embracing the first rudiments of instruction, he is apprenticed at a very early age ; his work from the commencement of his career is laborious and fatiguing ; and the amount and duration of it are carefully apportioned to his increasing strength ; so that the end of each succeeding day is made to repeat the same tale of fatigue of body, and disinclination to exert the mind ; still he finds in the course of time, that he has gained some considerable knowledge of his art ; he can point a nail, forge a shoe, and fasten it to the foot *without wounding the quick* ; but what this quick is, against the wounding of which he has received such special and repeated cautions, no one in the forge has been able exactly to inform him ; yet he has learnt enough to know, that it is something to be avoided in driving a nail, and his having acquired the knack of doing so, most probably stands him in stead of anatomical knowledge for the remainder of his life ; and, as far as the practice of his art is concerned, in the way in

which ninety nine hundredths of his employers are contented to have it done, there is little need of his troubling himself to learn more about it: it is true, he occasionally talks of coffin bones, coronet bones, and even navicular bones; but he has no more distinct idea of their structure, offices, or position in the foot, than he has of the man in the moon: How should he? Such knowledge does not come by instinct; and there is nothing in the nature of his art, either to force it upon him, or to induce him to apply himself to the labour of acquiring it. The smith is essentially a worker in iron and horn; and I should no more think of disputing the quality of the iron, or the texture of the horn with him, than I should of yielding my opinion to him upon the elasticity of the foot, or the most scientific mode of fastening a shoe to it; his daily practical acquaintance with the varying qualities of these materials must supply him with better means of judging of their condition than I could ever acquire from observation alone; and therefore it is, that I should refrain from contesting the point with him; but in the other case, where his knowledge, if he possessed any, could only be the result of study, apart from his calling, I should most stoutly demur against acceding to his views, when they happened to clash with my own; because I consider myself more practically acquainted with the use of reason, than he can possibly be; and therefore more likely to arrive at just conclusions in a matter, depending entirely upon the right application of it.

Many persons attach vast importance to the experience, gained by a smith from long practice; but it is a great

mistake to suppose, that anything worthy of the name of experience is gained by constantly repeating the same operation in the same way: greater dexterity may result from it; but nothing more, for, if it be begun upon a wrong principle, no amount of repetition can make it right, so that the utmost, to be expected from such experience, is a greater proficiency in doing wrong. It is inexcusable in gentlemen, whose education should have made it a comparatively easy matter for them to acquaint themselves with these things, to attempt to throw the whole burthen upon grooms and smiths, whose inadequate instruction in a great measure disqualifies them for the task, and renders it a great labour to them to comprehend, digest, and apply, what they read upon the subject. It is altogether beyond their powers to grapple with it; and they naturally fall back upon traditional error, which comes cut and dry to their hands, and, knowing that it has served the turn of former ages, they adopt it in the full confidence, that it will serve theirs as well. But this should not satisfy a horse-master of the nineteenth century, when art and science are making giant strides in every direction around him. He should bestir himself, and inquire, why things are so, and not, as heretofore, rest satisfied with being told, that they are so, because they have always been so; he should no longer receive a mysterious nod of the head, as an unanswerable argument, or an unsupported doubt, as the matured conclusion of absolute wisdom. His interest as well as his duty demands, that he should inquire for himself the rights of the matter; for it not only involves the comfort and durability of his horse, but his own personal safety; and

the moment that the groom and the smith find him becoming practically acquainted with the subject, they will both follow his lead. There are very few of either class, who are not anxious and willing to receive instruction, when they are once assured of the competency of their instructor: but they cannot be expected to relinquish long cherished notions at the bidding of every one, who chooses to say to them, "you are wrong in this, or in that," without being able satisfactorily to explain his objection, or demonstrate the superiority of the plan, which he proposes to substitute. Many persons will no doubt be inclined to ask, what it is, that I require them to do; whether I really mean, that it is incumbent upon them to make themselves proficient in the anatomy and physiology of the horse's foot in all its varied details: I answer, certainly not; it is a dry and difficult study, possessing few charms for the general reader, and ill suited to the taste of the majority of horse-masters; nevertheless a knowledge of the mere outline of it, such as I have sketched in the beginning of the book, would amply repay the trouble of learning; but even this, superficial as it is, is by no means essential to a very perfect and practical acquaintance with the principle, upon which every horse ought to be shod.

Where there is no previous knowledge to start from, something must always be taken upon trust: the case before us fortunately demands but a small exercise of blind faith in other men's conclusions; it only calls for the concession of two self-evident points; first, that nature knows better, than the smith does, what is the best shape for the

horse's foot; and next, that the greatest elasticity of the hoof is at the inner quarter and heel: let these two axioms be unconditionally granted; and the rest may confidently be trusted to the reasoning powers of any man, possessed of common sense, for if nature is right, follow her implicitly, and submit to no officious interference from man; and if she has made the inner side of the hoof to expand the most, take a lesson from her in that too, and do not fetter it with nails. The experience of the last fifteen years has made me very bold upon this point; in truth it has fairly astonished me; for, convinced as I was of the inestimable value to the horse of one-sided nailing with few nails, and prepared as I was to push the system beyond, what many persons considered prudent limits, I confess, I was wholly unprepared to find, that, instead of a rash adventurer, I had been but a temporizing coward, permitting myself to harbour doubts in cases of absolute certainty: as however it is not my habit to jump to conclusions, I do not regret the course, I have adopted; it has allowed the further experience of years gradually to unfold, what I might perhaps have arrived at sooner as a speculative conclusion, but could scarcely have secured as an indisputable result. In the first edition of my book I expressed some doubts about the efficiency of six nails for hunting, and five for hack work: but subsequent experience has proved to me, that more than *five* are never required for any work, to which a horse can be put, excepting for the purpose of *counteracting very defective fitting*; and I am prepared stoutly to maintain, that it is a mechanical impossibility

for any kind or description of ground to pull off a shoe, that has been *properly fitted* to the foot, even though it should be fastened by *five* nails only. This no doubt will appear to many to be a rash and hazardous assertion, but there is no proposition in mechanics, of which I am better assured: let me however stop here to repeat, for it cannot be too often said, or too strongly impressed upon the mind, that *the shoe must fit the foot*: there must be no trimming to meet old prejudices; no leaving just a little here or a little there. It has been settled above, that nature has made no mistake; neither must we; we must follow her outline of the hoof as closely, as possible. If we desire the smith to put on a shoe at random, he answers at once, "I must fit it to the foot first:" *pin him to that*; make him fit it to the foot first, and then you may defy any ground to remove it. The success entirely depends upon this *fitting of the shoe to the foot*; for, if the smallest portion projects, even the sixteenth of an inch, either at the quarters, or *sides* of the heels, but particularly at the inside heel, it is fatal to the security of the shoe; it offers a handle for the ground to work by; a sort of request, "that it will be good enough to pull it off;" but, where the fitting is complete, how, I will ask, can the ground pull it off? The foot by its expansion, when the weight is thrown upon it, makes a hole larger, than the shoe, that precedes it; and what possible resistance can be offered to the return of the shoe by a hole larger, than that, through which it entered? but, supposing the ground could offer a resistance, where is it to obtain its purchase? there are no projections

anywhere; and the ground cannot exert an influence, where there is nothing to hold by.

It may be objected here, that I have entirely overlooked the power of suction; but I answer, that, when the ground surface of the inner limb of the shoe is kept somewhat within that of the foot surface, a kind of wedge-like effect is imparted to it, and the power of suction reduced to almost nothing.

But enough of theory: a few well authenticated facts are more convincing, than volumes of speculation. Before however we deal with the facts themselves, it may not be amiss, if I account for so many having fallen under my own observation.

Immediately after the publication of my book a great many persons, as if by common consent, paid me the compliment of considering me public property, to be consulted at their pleasure. I took no measures to check this notion, because I at once saw, that it offered the readiest and most effectual means of spreading a system, which I firmly believe to be overflowing with good to the horse and advantage to his master; so I gave into it, and, whenever it was practicable, attended at the forge and directed every stage of the operation myself; which frequently afforded me the opportunity of instructing master, groom, and smith at the same time: and I must say, that I have been very agreeably surprised to observe the evident interest, smiths have taken in the matter, and the great attention they have paid to the reasons, I gave, for what I required them to do. I am quite convinced, that they are for the most

part fully prepared to follow a good lead; but it is very disheartening to take great pains for an employer, who neither knows, cares for, nor appreciates the difference between good work and bad: it is not in human nature to continue exertions against such a depressing drawback: and here let me mention, that a smith, unaccustomed to *accurate* fitting of a shoe, will at first find it to be a task requiring some pains; his head, hands, and hammer, will all endeavour to go in the old direction; but very little practice will enable him to shoe a horse in the same time, that he occupies about it now, or indeed in less; for he will have fewer holes to make, and fewer nails to point, drive, and clench down.

At first I experienced great difficulty in persuading many of those, who consulted me, that six nails were fully sufficient for all their purposes; but, when they at last consented to try them, each experiment made it more and more evident, that it was so; and the fact became established beyond dispute. I then pressed hard for five; and those, who gave in to me, were astonished to find, that leaving out a nail had made no difference whatever in the security of the shoe. Thus matters went on, until the arrival of the hunting season, I having in the mean time superintended the shoeing of as many horses, as a veterinary surgeon in full practice. I now determined, if any friend would lend himself to my project, to set at rest the much disputed question of the capability of six nails to hold a shoe through a long day in a heavy country: unhappily for me an old weakness in the back prevented my doing it for myself; it

was not long however, before I found, what I desired, in a gentleman who had worked three horses through the summer with five nails, and who kindly offered one of them for my experiment; he had some misgiving at first, and, although his horse carried him more pleasantly than usual, he never could entirely divest himself of the idea, that a shoe might possibly be lost, and not without reason, for this horse, when shod in the usual manner even with eight nails, was remarkable for casting his shoes; but one day a sharp run over a deep, clay country so effectually quieted all his doubts and fears, that he has never thought of his horse's shoes since: and, after wearing out three or four pairs of such shoes, he offered his horse, to be shod with five: this also proving successful, he volunteered a second; and they have both continued to carry their shoes safely through many trying days. He once for a moment thought the charm was broken; he was informed in the middle of a run, that his horse had cast a shoe, but upon examination it proved to be the shoe of his informant's horse with *eight* nails in it. Another gentleman allowed me to shoe one for him with six nails, which I did many times with the most satisfactory result. The horse cut so badly, that they were always obliged to shoe him upon the one-sided plan; but they did not manage it well, and the shoes were frequently found after hunting to have shifted so much upon his feet, as to require to be replaced. When I first saw him, they were fastened with nine nails and two clips, which I speedily reduced to six nails and one clip. It was in directing the shoeing of this horse, that I discovered the kind of shoe,

which I say, it is impossible for any ground to displace. To provide against his cutting, I caused the inner limb of the shoe to be made somewhat narrower, than the outer, with the edge receding as it approached the ground, so as to prevent its striking the opposite leg; and I also omitted the seating on the foot surface of this limb, merely substituting in its stead the removal of the upper edge towards the sole with a file; and the moment I saw this shoe attached to the foot, I was convinced, that it might bid defiance to any thing, short of the smith's pincers, to remove it; for there could be no fear for the side with four nails in it; and as to the other there was nothing whatever to lay hold of: one edge sloped from the foot to the ground, and the other was perpendicular to it. It turned out, just as I had predicted: the shoes were not only retained without shifting, but, when they came to be removed at the end of a fortnight, not a clench had started. So certain am I of the security of this kind of shoe, that whenever I see the shoe fitted myself, and nailed to sound horn, I meet all doubts by saying, "if even a clench rises at the end of a fortnight, I am willing to allow, that I have failed."

The next case, I have to record, is a very strong one: a friend requested me to superintend the shoeing of a large, heavy, useful mare. I begged him to try five nails; he said, he would do so another time, but he wanted the mare to assist in ploughing a stiff piece of ground on the morrow, and he was afraid to trust to five nails. I succeeded however in persuading him to submit notwithstanding his

firm conviction, that she would leave her shoes one after the other at the turn of the furrows. He drove her home fifteen miles that evening, and the next day wrote me, that she had ploughed from nine till twelve, and returned to the stable with her shoes as firm on her feet, as when she left the forge: and so they continued, when I saw her a fortnight afterwards. The shoes were of the ordinary make, with the web of equal width all round. This case led to another friend volunteering his horse for five nails for hunting: I accordingly attended at the forge, and saw, what I now call the hunting shoe, put on with five nails. The horse returned from his work, as I expected he would, with his shoes all right, and he has since worn out many pairs of such shoes.

I was enabled to prove the sufficiency of five nails for carriage work beyond all dispute through the kindness of the late Mr. Cockram, the mail contractor, of the New London Inn, Exeter, who several years ago permitted me to try the plan upon the horses of the day mail to Falmouth, the fastest mail in England, and the result was in the highest degree satisfactory; the shoes not only continued firm upon the feet, but not a single instance occurred of a clench having started.

About this time an Officer of the Horse Artillery, who happened to be on a visit in Exeter, was so good as to call upon me, for the purpose of informing me, that the troop, to which he was attached, stationed in the north of England, had tried my plan very successfully both upon the officers' and troop horses, many of which had then been working

for some months with only five nails in each fore shoe. It had not been tried upon the gun horses; but it was in contemplation to do so. He also told me, that he had hunted all the season with five nails, and that it had never entered his head, that he was to lose a shoe; and that a troop of Dragoons at a neighbouring station had adopted the plan with equal success upon troopers as well, as officers' horses.

These experiments confirmed the opinion, I had for some time entertained, that we had not yet found the limit of the power of five nails; and, as I could think of no severer test to subject them to, than those which I had already employed, I resolved upon trying, what four would do; so I set to work immediately, and had my own horses shod with four, commencing with one which required to be shod with leather; and afterwards taking my carriage horses, as being those in which it was least likely to answer; but as no difference whatever presented itself, I followed with the others; and had then six horses shod with four nails only in each of their fore shoes. I next caused shoes, each weighing *twenty two ounces and a half*, and fastened with four nails, to be put on one of my carriage horses, one nail only being placed on the inside, leaving a space of six inches without any fastening whatever between it and the heel: at the end of five weeks neither shoe, nor clench had moved in the smallest degree, although they had purposely been left thus long untouched.

The friend, to whom I have before referred, as having ploughed with five nails, now reported to me a second

ploughing experiment, made with only four, and attended with the like success; the mare continuing to perform her ordinary work with four nails. This led to the trial of four upon one of the leaders of the above mentioned fast mail, which answered perfectly, and the horse continued for a considerable time to perform his rapid journeys, over a heavy stage, with his fore shoes attached by four nails only. Having thus ascertained, that four nails properly placed were equal to the task of retaining the shoe of a mail coach horse, I was induced to try, whether it was possible to effect a further reduction, and still retain the shoes; so I had one of my horses shod with *three* nails only, one placed in the back part of the outer quarter towards the heel, another in the front part of the same quarter towards the toe, and the third in the inside toe, and, after driving him more than a hundred miles in these shoes without the smallest shifting of either shoe, I adopted the like number with three of my other horses, and had four horses doing their work with fore shoes, varying in weight from fifteen to twenty two ounces, securely retained on their feet by *three* nails only in each shoe.

I have purposely left the above unaltered, though I am now in a condition to add, that fifteen years have elapsed, since I have had more than three nails in the fore shoe of any horse belonging to me; and during the larger portion of the time all my horses have been shod with leather, or, what was far preferable to it, before it became so sadly adulterated, gutta percha under the shoe, and covering the whole of the ground surface of the foot. Genuine gutta percha

possesses many and great advantages over leather; it offers more effectual resistance to the stones; is impervious to wet; and, not being acted upon chemically by the iron, as leather is, it lasts much longer. I then used waterproofed felt, a quarter of an inch thick, which answered the purpose admirably, but that manufacture failed, and I am again obliged to use leather.

I am aware, that many persons will imagine, that there must be something peculiar in the work, my horses have to perform, which enables them to retain their shoes with so few nails; I will therefore detail one or two cases, in which horses, not my own, have done efficient work, in shoes fastened by three nails. The first, which occurs to me, is that of a Barrister, who travelled the Western Circuit; his horse came to Exeter with seven nails in one fore shoe, and eight in the other. I had some difficulty in persuading him to permit me to diminish the number of nails; because he assured me, that he had most perseveringly tried first five, and then six, but he so perpetually lost his shoes, that he was obliged at last to have recourse to seven or eight. I may observe, that the horse in question was a hot, impetuous animal, and one very likely to cast his shoes from the peculiarity of his gait, which at starting was that of a "pacer;" that is, he moved the two legs of the same side together, like a camel, but after dancing along for some time in this manner he fell into a good, measured trot. The change from one pace to the other was effected by a sort of scramble, in which he contrived to place the toe of a hind shoe, upon the heel of a fore one, and thus

tear it off. I succeeded however; after pointing out the glaring defects in the fitting of the shoes, in overcoming my friend's scruples; and he permitted me to have my own way in the matter: I accordingly caused new shoes to be carefully fitted, and fastened by three nails; but, when he found himself engaged in the very last cause which was tried, and considered, that he must ride through the greater part of the night, in order to be in his place in Court on the following morning at Launceston, the imprudence of trusting to three nails presented itself very unpleasantly to his mind, and he entreated me to have some more nails put in the shoes. I told him, I would willingly comply with his request, but unfortunately there were no more holes: then came the very natural question. "What is the remedy, if I lose a shoe?" the only one, I could suggest, was, that he should lead his horse carefully to the nearest inn, leave him there, and take post-horses at my expense: and I would willingly have paid for his posting into Cornwall and back, to have ascertained the fact, that his horse could have torn those shoes off. The end of it was, that I gained an important fact, and saved my money; for his horse carried his shoes safely into Cornwall, and back to London; but satisfactory as this fact might be to me, it was by no means convincing to the smith, who usually shod him; he could not efface from his memory the lost shoes of former experiments, nor be persuaded to try again; so at the following Assize down came the poor horse with seven nails in each fore shoe. Again I saw him shod with three nails; and again he carried his shoes

safely into Cornwall, and back to London. I should state, that my friend informed me, that he passed a week in Hampshire on his way back; and that each day of that week he joined a large party in long galloping rides over the downs. The next case, I will mention, is that of a gentleman in the North of Devon, who has long shod all his horses with five nails. Having occasion to come to Exeter, he took the opportunity of indulging his smith in an oft-expressed wish to see, what I called good shoeing, and rode up on horseback, in order that I might superintend the shoeing of the horse; and after considerable discussion he consented to have it done with three nails, entertaining, it must be confessed, very considerable doubts whether three nails would hold on the shoes in the very bad roads, by which he was surrounded. I take it, worse roads in every respect are not to be met with in all England; but he was agreeably surprised to find, that his horse carried his shoes their full time quite safely. The smith was much astonished at the result, but took a totally different view of the matter from the one referred to in the former case; he begged to be permitted to try, if he could not so fit his shoes to the feet, as to be enabled to keep them on with three nails too; his request was readily granted; and he succeeded so well, that he was allowed to continue to shoe the same horse in the same manner; and neither he, nor his employer could see any reason for increasing the number of nails.

In this smith we have a man imbued with the right spirit: he had seen a horse, travelling for a month over as

bad roads, as can be conceived, carrying his shoes safely through all the difficulties; and he argued with himself, that if one smith can so shoe a horse, another ought to be able to do the like; or the defect must be in himself, and not in the horse, or the roads. To such an extent is the desire carried of imputing the fault to anything, rather than want of skill in the smith, that I heard it gravely asserted a short time ago, that shoeing with five nails might possibly answer in Devonshire roads, but it would not do for the roads in and about London. Now, absurd as such a statement must appear to every thinking person, this, or something very like it, is the reason assigned by all those, who prefer torturing their horses, to taking any trouble themselves; for they one and all adduce some fancied peculiarity in the district, in which they happen to reside, which, as they say, must prevent its answering for their horses.

I may add, that Col. Key, who commanded the 15th Hussars, had his two chargers and two other horses shod with three nails only in each fore shoe, during the year the regiment was at Exeter; and an officer of Prussian Hussars, who did me the honor to translate my book into German, and publish it at his own expense, wrote me, that he also had his horses shod with three nails only, and that he experienced no difficulty whatever in keeping on their shoes.

I could enumerate many more cases of successful shoeing with three nails, but I refrain from doing so, because these experiments are not recorded with a view of inducing others to trust to such slender fastening; for, however desirable it may have been to ascertain with precision the smallest num-

ber of nails indispensable to the security of a shoe, it by no means follows, that it is therefore prudent, or expedient to adopt it for general use. The chief value of such knowledge is the unanswerable argument, it supplies, against the supposed insufficiency of five.

I do not know, that any very great advantage is to be expected from three or four nails over five, further than the confirmation of the valuable and important fact that a shoe can be securely retained by a few nails; and, that being the case, the fewer we employ in reason, the better; because the smaller the number, the larger will be the intervening spaces of sound horn, to nail to at the next shooing.

Many persons will no doubt be inclined to ask, how it happens, if this really be a matter of such vast moment, as I represent it, that veterinary surgeons and farriers have never made an effort to arouse the public to a sense of its importance: I answer, that although there is not one of either class, who would not admit, that it is most desirable to leave the foot free as far; as a due regard to the security of the shoe will permit, still there are very few, if any, in a position to have experimented upon it, as I have done; very few keep more horses, than they have positive work for; and therefore they cannot afford either to be thrown out in their journeys, or to risk laming the horse by continuing them, if he should chance to throw a shoe; and they are not very likely to meet with patriotic friends, who would lend their horses for experiments, which they had declined to make upon their own. But there is another and a stronger reason to deter them from prosecuting any very fine drawn

experiments upon the subject; I mean the excessive sensitiveness of the public about casting shoes: it is the only circumstance, connected with shoeing, to which they are thoroughly and practically alive. Some persons even carry the matter so far, as to impose a fine upon the smith, whenever their horses lose a shoe, particularly if it should occur in the hunting field: and the great test with most of them of a good shoer is, that his shoes are never cast. While this is the state of the public mind, it would be highly imprudent for a veterinary surgeon or farrier to risk its being said, that his horse had lost a shoe; that it was the result of an experiment, would in no wise save his reputation with the public: the fact would be remembered, but the cause forgotten.

To put forth a mere theory, unsupported by facts, would do no good: the public are very shy of being made the vehicle for supplying facts, to bolster up a theory, especially in cases, where a failure entails inconvenience like that of casting a shoe.

Mr. James Turner is the only veterinary surgeon, who has grappled with the subject in earnest; his great discovery of the nature and causes of navicular disease led him first to adopt the system of one-sided nailing, as a preventive; and the two taken together may with truth and justice be pronounced the most valuable and important addition, that has been made to veterinary knowledge for ages past: but it would never have answered for him to have endangered a great principle by too minutely carrying out the details. He established the important fact, that horses could work

in shoes, nailed on one side only, leaving the foot on the other side free to expand; this was an immense point gained, and it only remained for some idle man, like myself, with inclination and means, and no reputation to lose, to make these extra-professional experiments, to show even to Mr. Turner himself the wonderful working of his invaluable system.

No horse experiences the full extent of the benefit of one-sided nailing with few nails like the hunter; it is a great boon to every horse, but to him it is a blessing of the highest order, and one in which his rider participates more largely, than some persons appear to imagine. When a hunter is shod in the usual manner with seven or eight nails, some are always for the sake of security placed in the inner quarter, which is the most expansive portion of the hoof. Let a horse, with his feet so circumstanced, be called upon to leap from the top of a high bank into a hard road, and what happens? the weight of the horse and his rider is thrown with an impetus, which greatly increases that of both, upon the bones of the foot; these are jammed with immense violence into the hoof, both sides of which are so fettered, that neither can yield, to make room for them: and they consequently squeeze the exquisitely sensitive lining of the hoof between their own hard substance, the unyielding horn, and the shanks of one, two, or three nails, as the case may be, in a most merciless manner. The effect of this upon the horse may be readily realized to any one, who will jump down from a height on a resisting floor in boots, a little tight; let him repeat the feat

several times, and he will practically understand, why it is, that horses sometimes topple over after down leaps towards the end of a day. Many horses are more beaten by pain in the feet, than by the severity of the run: the pain causes them to step shorter and consequently quicker; this, together with the irritation arising from the pain, makes them breathe quicker, and sweat more, and in the end takes fully twice as much out of them, as the same run would have done, if they had not suffered pain in their feet: this again man can prove upon himself by a small experiment: let him supply himself with a pair of shooting shoes, that are tolerably easy, when he sits down, or even when he stands up: but let there be a seam, or something else, which hurts him just a little, whenever his weight is thrown upon one foot, as in walking; thus equipped let him go through a day's shooting, and say in the evening, whether the distance, or the shoes have taken the most out of him.

It has been suggested to me many times, that the publication of a few plain directions for the guidance of country smiths would aid materially in extending the system, which I have advocated; but I am inclined to think, that the object will be far better obtained by adhering to my original plan of writing exclusively for the information of the uninformed, and giving a detailed description of the preparation, fitting, and nailing on of a shoe, addressed to those, who have never been led either by interest, or inclination, to attend at the forge, where alone a thorough and practical knowledge of the process is to be gained. I have availed myself of the art of Glyphography, to execute my own

illustrations, trusting that they may be found to make up in accuracy, what they unquestionably lack in ornament.

The preparation of the foot for receiving the shoe has been so fully treated of in the body of the book, that it is needless to advert to it further in this place ; I will therefore at once pass on to the selection of a shoe. Every forge is expected to contain a supply of shoes, technically described, as "turned in the rough," varying in size, weight, thickness, and width of web, from which to make a selection ; this selection frequently calls for the exercise of a very nice discrimination on the part of the smith, so as exactly to accommodate the shoe to the requirements of the foot, about to be shod. A foot for instance with weak crust and flat sole will demand a broad web, considerably seated on the foot surface ; while a strong foot with an arched sole requires only a moderate width of web, and little, or in many cases no seating on the foot surface.

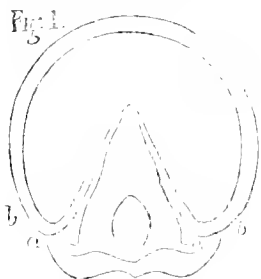
In the first case, if it were not for the space afforded by the seating, the shoe would press upon, and bruise the sole, whereas in the latter, if the seating were to be permitted, precisely the same effect would be produced by the admission of dirt and gravel between it and the shoe ; so that qualities, which are absolutely essential for one class of feet, are sometimes positively injurious to another.

The readiest way of determining the amount of seating, required for any particular foot, is first to apply the shoe "in the rough," and, if there be enough spare for a picker to pass freely round between it and the sole, there need be no apprehension of their ever coming into injurious contact, while more space would engender the very mischief, which it was designed

to prevent; the seating therefore in such a case should not be increased.

Having selected a shoe, suited to the foot, the first thing to be done to it, will be to cut the rough, unfinished heels to the required length; and upon the direction, in which this is done, will mainly depend the accuracy, with which they can ultimately be made to follow the sweep of the hoof.

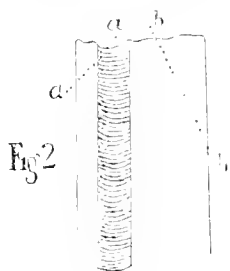
The common practice is to cut them off square, whereby two corners are left at the termination of each limb of the shoe, preventing their ever being accommodated to the easy



curve, by which the crust merges into the bars at these parts, as shewn at *a. b.*

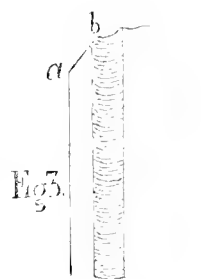
Fig. 1: this can only be properly and effectually done, by lengthening the outer edge of the shoe by cutting off the heels in the direction of the dotted

lines in Fig. 2, the outer corner from *a.* to *a.;* and the

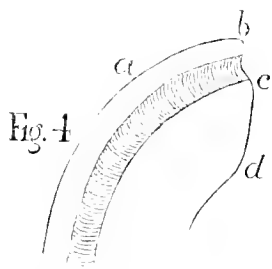


inner from *b. b.* Each heel will then present the appearance, shown in Fig. 3;

and this is the shape, that every heel should have imparted to it, when it is



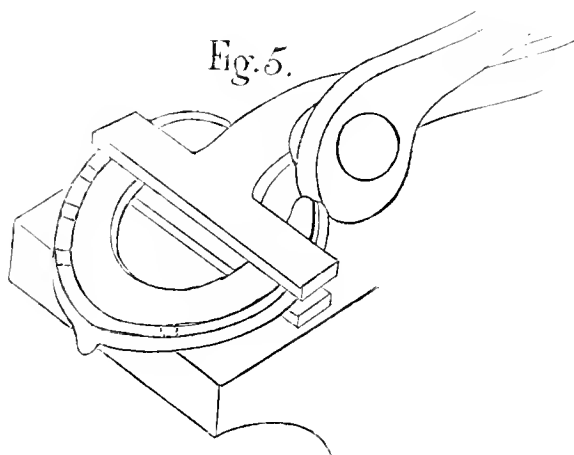
first "cut off;" it should then be placed over the beak of the anvil, and hammered, until the point at *a.* disappears altogether, and the space between it and *b.* becomes a continuous portion of the rim, which is, what I mean by lengthening the outer edge of the shoe. This is more clearly shewn in Fig. 4. where *a. b.* mark the outer, and *c. d.* the inner rim.



places, where the horn is sound; and if they should fail to do so, others must be added. There is no fear of an extra hole or two materially weakening the shoe, even though they should chance to come near to each other; and the sacrifice of uniformity must not be considered in so important a matter, as keeping on a shoe.

We must now turn our attention to the fore part of the shoe, where a small, but stout clip is to be formed out of the substance of the iron exactly in the centre of the toe; and then the whole width of the web turned up out of the line of wear.

The readiest mode of doing this I have endeavoured to represent by Fig. 5, where it will be seen, that the two



limbs of the shoe, the ground surface being uppermost, are grasped by tongs, prepared for the purpose, and the fore part of the shoe made to project beyond the edge of the anvil. By these means any amount of elevation can be given to the toe by the hammer without altering the position of the quarters, or heels in the smallest degree. These tongs, which are very simple in their construction, can be made by any smith by adding two flat pieces of iron about five inches long and an inch broad to an old pair of tongs, and will be found a useful addition to the tools in every forge, saving much time and trouble, for they not only enable the smith, by the firm hold they give him of both limbs of the shoe at the same time, to elevate the toe without distorting the remainder of the shoe, but also, by turning it upon the anvil, to restore the seating at the elevated portion, still preserving the form of the other parts; whereas the tongs in common use, by acting upon one limb only at a time, cause a series of displacements, each calling for immediate adjustment. The degree of elevation, imparted to the toe of the new shoe, should equal that of the old one, which it is destined to replace; and this can be readily ascertained by putting them side by side upon a flat surface. When this has been done, and the quarters and heels made plane with the face of the anvil, the process of fitting the shoe to the foot may be begun; this should always commence at the front of the foot, and be carried gradually back to the heels, care being taken, that the shoe shall be accommodated to the exact form of the hoof. It is a good plan in "fitting out" the shoe, preparatory to fitting it to

the foot, to leave the quarters tolerably straight, and the heels wide apart ; because when the clip has been neatly let into the front of the toe, and the toe of the shoe carefully fitted to the hoof, the quarters can be opened out over the beak of the anvil, should they require it, and the heels brought in, without disturbing the toe ; whereas straightening the quarters, when they are too much rounded, and too wide for the foot, and opening the heels, when they approach too near each other, necessarily distorts the whole shoe, and interferes with those parts, which had been previously fitted, causing a needless waste of time and trouble.

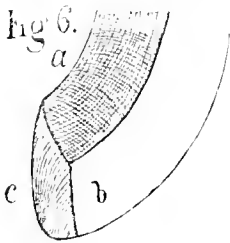
It is absolutely essential in the course of this gradual fitting of the shoe, that it should be applied to the foot sufficiently hot to scorch the horn, and show by blackened spots those portions of the crust, which are exposed to undue pressure. These spots must be removed by the rasp as often, as they shall appear, until the foot surface of the shoe is found to lie close to, and plane with the ground surface of the crust, which can be easily ascertained by cooling the shoe, and applying it to the foot with both hands, observing at the same time whether light can be perceived between the crust and the shoe, if not, the fitting is complete : but if on the contrary streaks of light are observable, it is evident, that the contact is imperfect, and that the crust bears unequally upon the shoe, which of course must be rectified : before however the shoe is finally nailed on, it will be well to ascertain by placing a rasp edgewise across the foot, that the ground surface is perfectly

level: because the horn of the inner side, being free from nail holes, is more close and compact in its texture, than that of the outside, and consequently, is less easily acted upon by the rasp, and therefore very often left higher, whereby the horse gets an unequal bearing upon the shoe, and his weight is thrown upon the outside of the foot; always straining, and sometimes breaking either the nails, or the hoof on that side. I was requested some time ago to superintend the shoeing of a horse, who had cast his shoes three or four times, and I found the inner side of both his feet nearly half an inch higher, than the outside; I had them lowered; and he has carried his shoes safely ever since.

The shoe having been properly fitted, should next be "back holed," that is, have the holes on the foot surface so enlarged, as to allow a free passage to the points and shanks of the nails; this should always be done by breaking down the edge of each hole nearest to the outer rim of the shoe, which causes the hole to pass straight through the shoe, and permits the point of the nail to come out low in the crust. The common practice is to break down the *inner* edge, which gives the hole an inclination inwards towards the centre of the foot, and obliges the nail to be driven high into the crust, before the point can be made to take an outward direction, which is always objectionable, inasmuch as it involves a risk of pressure from the shanks of the nails upon the sensitive parts immediately within the hoof, and causes an unnecessary destruction of horn, from the splitting of its fibres by the nails.

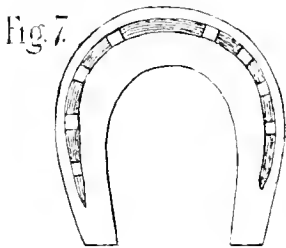
The shoe, having been properly "fitted" and "back-holed," will require to be "filed up," that is, all the sharp edges and irregularities of surface removed by the file, particularly any burrs, which may present themselves about the nail holes. Finishing off the heels is an important part of filing up the shoe, and calls for special notice in this place.

It has been shewn in the body of the book, why the heels of the shoe should be brought in as close to the frog, as possible; but as it is the ground surface only, which affords the protection, so essential to this part of the foot, the remainder of the heel of the shoe, that is, its thickness, being not only useless but positively in the way of the descent of the frog, should be beveled off by the file in a

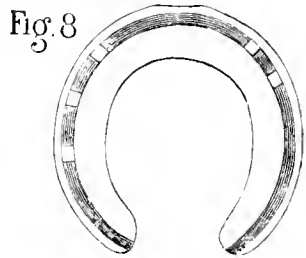


direction upwards and outwards, as shown in Fig. 6, which represents the foot surface of the heel of a shoe: *a.* the seating, *b.* the flat surface, for the crust and heel of the foot to bear upon: and *c.* the heel beveled off, as recommended.

An almost universal prejudice prevails in favour of finishing off the heels of a shoe as square and angular, as a sharp



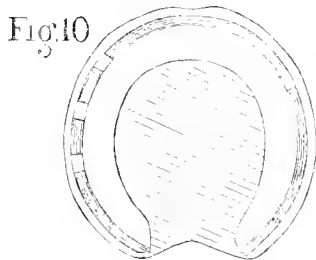
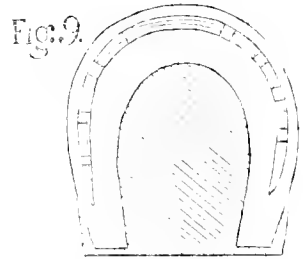
file, firm hand and correct eye can make them, as shown in Fig. 7; but this I hold to be a



very reprehensible practice, inasmuch as edges and angles can do no good, and may prove a fertile source of evil,

by offering ledges for the hind shoe to catch upon, or stiff ground to cling to. It is far wiser to remove them altogether, and present only rounded surfaces, as seen in Fig. 8. off which the hind shoe would glance in case of accidental contact, and stiff ground fail to act upon.

I have often heard it objected, that, where it becomes expedient to insert leather between the foot and the shoe, it is not possible for five nails to retain it; but this is a false conclusion, drawn from the clumsy manner, in which the ends and edges of the leather are permitted to project beyond the shoe at the quarters and heels, as shown in Fig. 9. Now if these unsightly projections formed any necessary part of shoeing with leather, or produced the smallest beneficial effect, there would be reasonable grounds for questioning the efficiency of five nails; but as they are only useless encumbrances, it follows, that any argument in favor of the necessity of more nails, founded upon their presence, must be altogether inadmissible, particularly when it is remembered, that the bare fact of the foot requiring

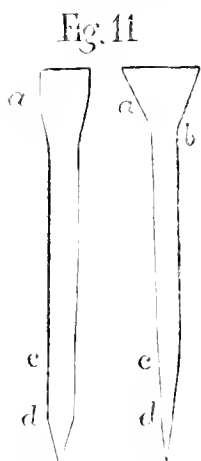


leather at all implies, that it stands in need of the greatest freedom from restraint, which can be extended to it. I have made many experiments upon the subject, and am convinced, that, where the leather is cut to

the exact shape of the shoe, and finished at the heels, as

shown in Fig. 10, the mere presence of the leather does not call for the employment of a single extra nail.

The nails in common use are singularly defective in the qualities, best calculated to insure the firmest hold for the longest period; their short, triangular heads, angular shoulders and long taper points all tend to diminish their power of holding a shoe, when it has been exposed to much wear; for, if the heads of the nails should fail to reach the bottom of the countersink, as is too often the case, the lower part of the hole will be unoccupied except by the shanks of the nails, which of course cannot fill them, so that long before the shoe is worn out, the heads of the nails will have disappeared, and the shoe be consigned to the very doubtful keeping of headless shanks. A nail, to be efficient, requires a head long enough to reach, and broad enough to fill the bottom of the countersink, a shoulder wide enough to block the opening, made in "back-holing" the shoe, and a shank of equal width and nearly equal substance throughout



its whole extent, terminated by a short point.

A comparison of these two descriptions of nails, as represented at *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, in Fig. 11, will demonstrate the very material difference, which exist between them; and the smallest reflection will show wherein the one is superior to the other; for instance the head of the first will occupy every part of the countersunk nail hole, and its wedge-shaped shoulder will completely fill the opening

ing on the foot surface, while the shank, from not being

weakened by a long, thin point, will form a broad, firm clench; and thus the fastening will be as secure, as possible.

The second on the contrary is very likely to have the broadest part of its triangular head tightly wedged in the upper portion of the hole, while its narrower base and shoulder remain, as it were, suspended in the lower portion, affording no assistance whatever towards keeping on the shoe, and, as the long, fine point must of necessity produce a weak, narrow clench, it is evident, that the continuance of the shoe on the foot will be of very doubtful duration.

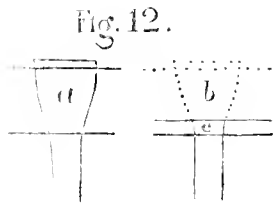
Before a nail is driven, care must be taken to ascertain that the holes are large and free, and moreover that they pass straight through the shoe; whereby the operation of driving will be greatly simplified, and the security of the hold considerably increased, for if the hole incline inwards, which it too commonly does, the nail must split its way out high up in the crust in the direction of the fibres of the horn, whereas if the hole is made straight through the shoe, the nail will pass at once across the fibres of the horn, and appear low down on the surface of the hoof; it must then be cut off, leaving a short end, to form a clench, and a slight notch made in the hoof by the edge of the rasp, to receive it, in which it should be buried by the hammer, and the rasp on no account be permitted to pass over it, after it has been once securely turned down; for the action of the sharp, steel rasp upon the soft iron clench, however lightly it may be applied, is almost sure either to cut it through entirely, or, what amounts to the same thing,

to weaken it so much, as to render it very insecure, and this is a common cause of shoes being cast.

The only reason, which I have ever heard assigned for rasping the clenches, is the air of careful finish, which it gives to the foot, implying that nothing has been neglected, or overlooked; but, if the essentials have been attended to, this ill-judged finish may very well be dispensed with, especially as the first dirt, the horse steps into after quitting the forge, will dispose of all, that is ornamental about it, and leave only the *insecurity*, to mark the difference between clenches, that have thus been polished by the rasp, and those, which have been merely turned down by the hammer.

Having shown, in what manner a shoe should be attached to the foot, I may perhaps be excused for adding a few passing remarks upon the causes, which sometimes prematurely displace it; and also upon the unphilosophical and cruel practice, which has immediate recourse to extra nails, as the only effectual remedy against the recurrence of the evil; whereby the poor beast is made to atone by pain and suffering for the negligence and ignorance of those, whose bounden duty it is in return for his valuable services to minister to his comfort, and shield him from harm.

Whenever a shoe has been properly fitted to the foot, and secured by five well formed nails, driven into sound horn, and firmly clenched down, it is impossible for it to be cast, except as the result of most reprehensible negligence in leaving it on, until the nail heads have been worn away; when indeed it would be marvellous, if it did not



come off. Fig. 12 will show the effect of this undue wear upon the nail better, than words can describe it: *a.* represents the nail, as it appears, when the shoe is first put on; and the lines above and below it mark the thickness of the shoe itself. The dotted lines around *b.* show the portions of the nail and shoe, that have been destroyed by wear: and *c.* shows the thickness of the worn out shoe, with all, that remains of the head of the nail, to hold it to the foot.

The unsupported assertion, that this mode of shoeing may answer for one sort of work, or one kind of ground, but not for others of a different description, cannot stand for a moment against the facts above cited; to which I may add, that a leader in the fast mail worked for a considerable time with only *three* nails in each of his fore shoes; but it is needless to multiply cases in proof of a position, which is established beyond all dispute; therefore, whenever a shoe happens to be cast, we should use our utmost endeavour to fix it upon the particular blunder, fault, or carelessness, that may have caused it; and not heedlessly visit it upon the poor unoffending horse, when it clearly attaches either to the carelessness of the smith, or the negligence of the groom; for to one or other of these causes every cast shoe may be traced; either it did not fit the foot, or it was too long, or the clenches were cut off in rasping the hoof, or it was not removed in proper time, or it was entirely worn out. The barbarity of attempting to meet any of these circumstances by placing nails in a part of the shoe,

where there is less friction, to destroy their heads, but where their presence inflicts torture upon the horse, every time he moves, is as irrational and cruel, as it would be to permit nurses to cram children's feet into very tight shoes, to save the trouble of supplying new strings, when the old ones break, or wear out. These things should not be; and it behoves every horse-master to take the very small trouble of seeing for himself, that they no longer remain so; for "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

THE END.

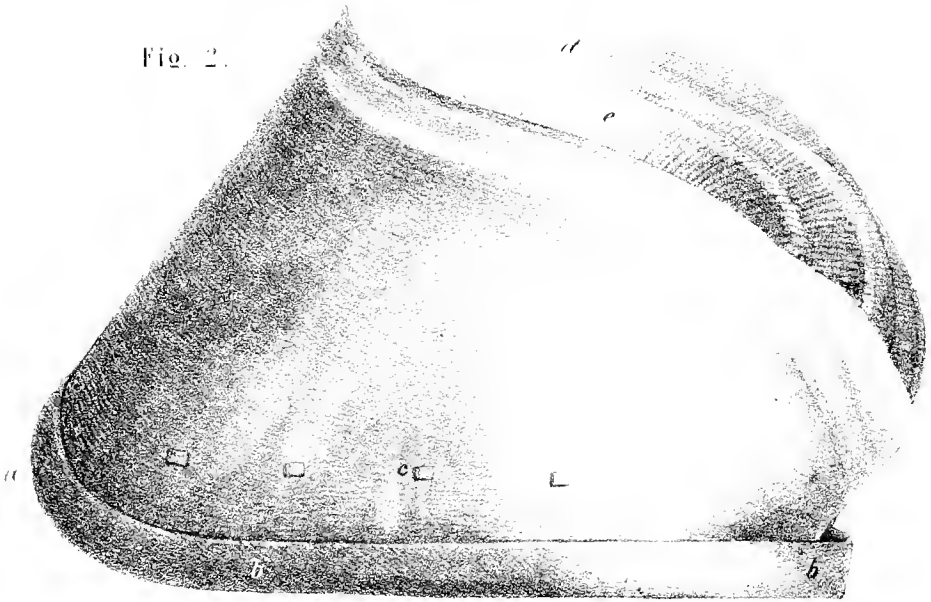
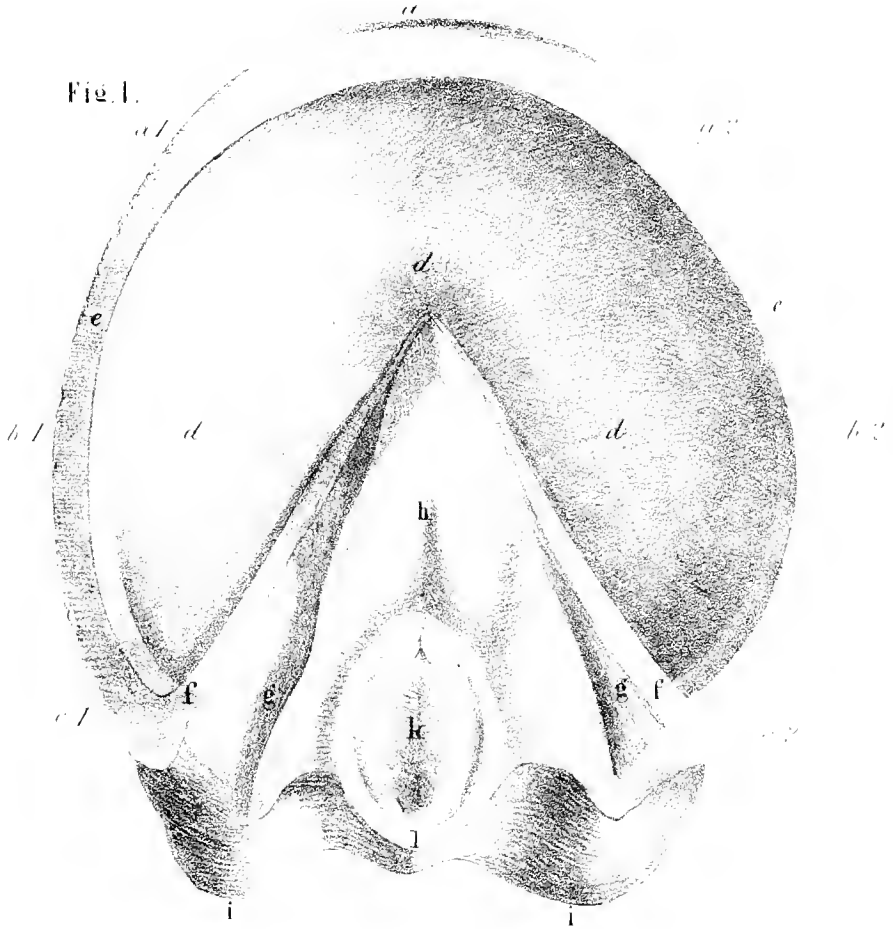


PLATE 1.

Represents the left or near fore foot of a pony five years old, which was destroyed in consequence of an accident; it had been but a few times shod, and is a very good example, of what may be called a perfect foot: I have drawn it of the exact size of the original, and carefully preserved the relative position of the various parts to each other.

Fig. 1 shows the ground surface of the hoof prepared for receiving a shoe; and marks very distinctly the difference between the curvature of the outer and inner quarters.

- a.* The toe rasped away, to receive the turned up shoe.
- a 1.* The *inner* toe.
- a 2.* The *outer* toe.
- b 1.* The *inner* quarter.
- b 2.* The *outer* quarter.
- c 1.* The *inner* heel.
- c. 2.* The *outer* heel.
- ddd.* The sole.
- ee.* The crust or wall of the hoof.
- ff.* The bars.
- gg.* The commissures.
- hkl.* The frog.
 - h.* The part immediately under the navicular joint.
 - k.* The oval cleft of the frog.
 - l.* The elevated boundary of the cleft.
- ii.* The bulbs of the heels.

Fig. 2 shows the outer side of the same foot with a shoe attached: it also partially shows the interior of the hoof, which is more fully represented in Plate 10.

- a.* The toe of the shoe turned up out of the line of wear.
- bb.* The shoe represented of the same thickness from toe to heel.
- c.* The clenches.
- d.* The hollow for receiving the coronary substance, which secretes the horn.
- e.* The thin horny plates, that line the wall of the hoof.

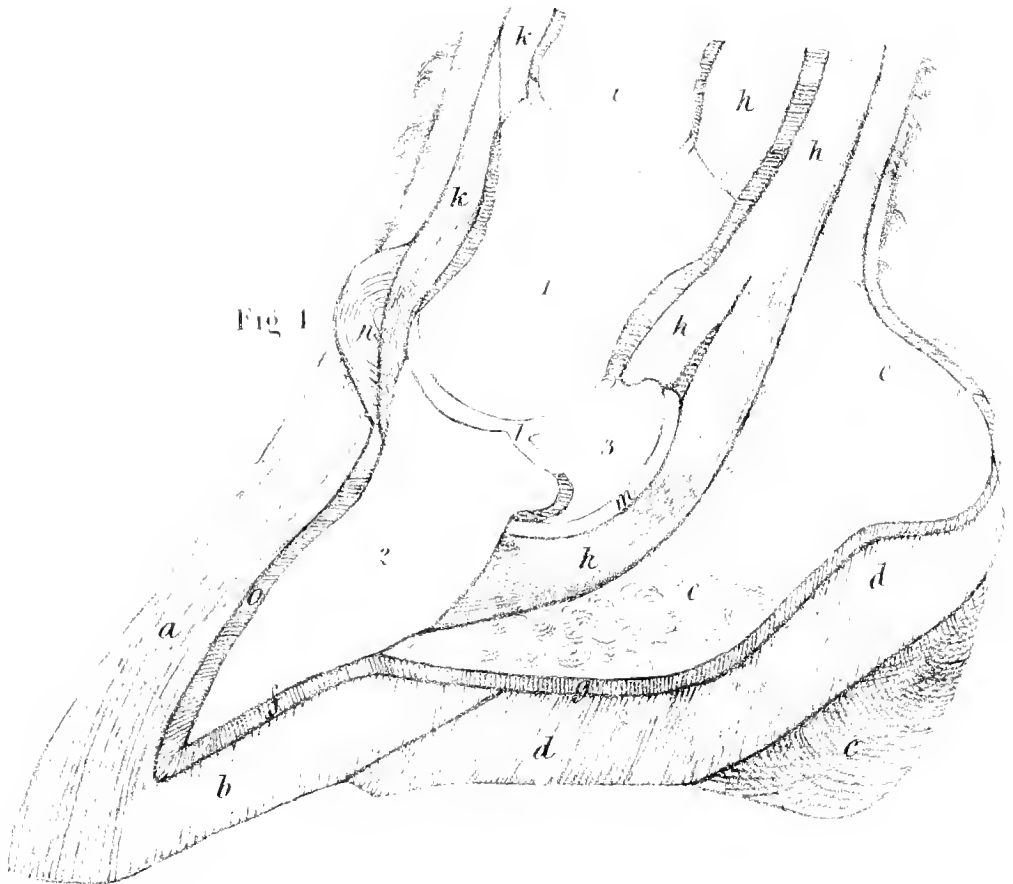
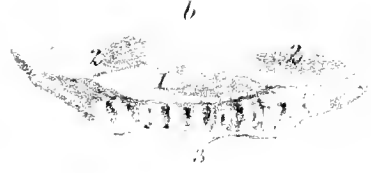


PLATE 2.

Represents the detached bones of the foot, and also a section of the foot, exhibiting at one view the relative position of all its parts in the way of a map: the former I drew from the bones of the foot, represented in Plate 1,—and the latter from the foot of a young, thorough bred horse, rising four years old, in which shoeing and stabling had not had time to produce any material changes.

Fig. 1. *The coronet bone.*

- a. The under surface, which forms part of the coffin joint.
- b. The upper surface, which forms part of the pastern joint.
- c. Roughened surfaces for the insertion of tendons.

Fig. 2. *The coffin bone.*

- a. The toe, showing its elevation from the ground line of the sides of the bone, as also its notched appearance.
- b b. The wings.
- c c. Holes for the passage of the arteries which supply the sensible covering of the bone and the bone itself with blood.
- d d. Surfaces which form part of the coffin joint.
- e. The body of the bone much roughened for the attachment of the sensible laminae, and thickly studded with holes for the passage of blood vessels.

Fig. 3. *Two views of the navicular bone.*

- a. The *under* surface.
 - 1. The surface which, with the tendon passing under it, forms the navicular joint.
 - 2. A roughened surface for the insertion of a tendon.
- b. The *upper* surface.
 - 1. The surface by which the navicular bone is joined to the coffin bone.
 - 2 2. The surface which forms part of the coffin joint.
 - 3. A deeply roughened surface for the attachment of the strong ligament which binds the navicular bone to the coffin bone.

Fig. 4. *A section of the foot.*

1. The coronet bone.
2. The coffin bone.
3. The navicular bone.
- a.* The wall.
- b.* The sole.
- c.* The cleft of the frog.
- d d.* The frog.
- e e.* The fatty frog or elastic cushion.
- f.* The sensitive sole.
- g.* The sensitive frog.
- h h h.* Tendons of the muscles which bend the foot.
- i.* Part of the pastern bone.
- k k.* Tendons of the muscles which extend the foot.
- l.* The coffin joint.
- m.* The navicular joint.
- n.* The coronary substance.
- o.* The sensible laminae, or covering of the coffin bone.

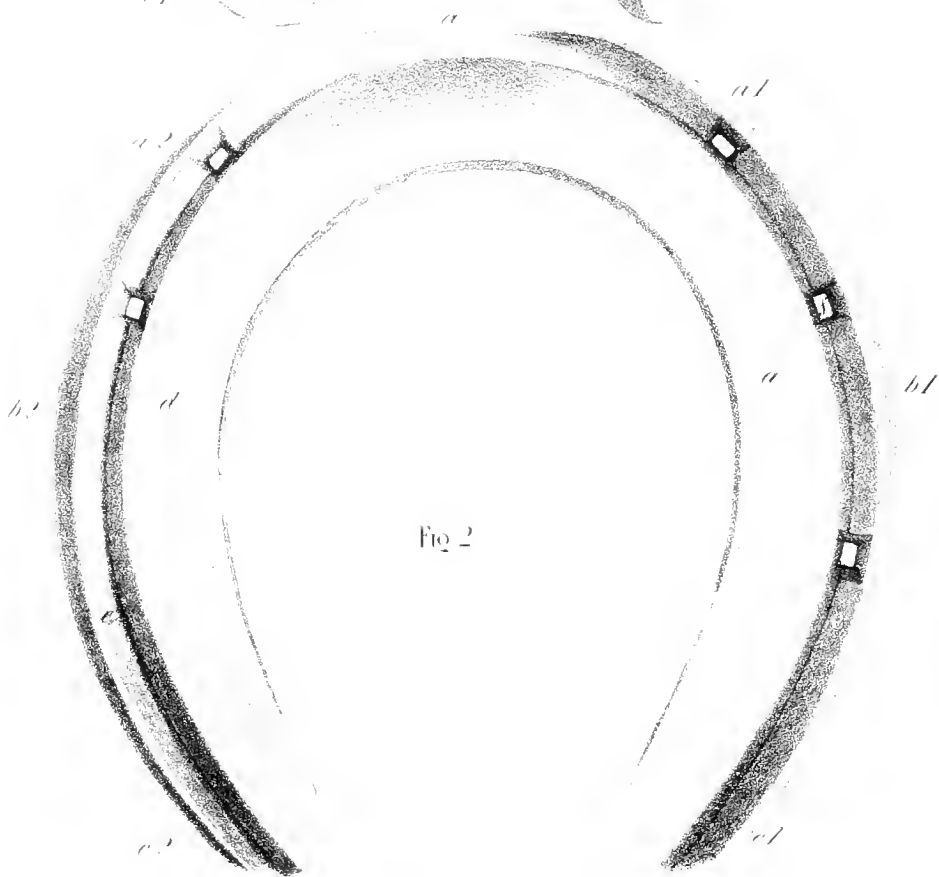


PLATE 3.

Represents the upper and under surfaces of a near fore shoe.
N.B. I have drawn them after the manner of a plan, fearing that a perspective representation of thickness might possibly mislead.

Fig. 1 *shows the upper or foot surface.*

- a.* The clip at the toe.
- a 1.* The *outer* toe.
- a 2.* The *inner* toe.
- b 1.* The *outer* quarter.
- b 2.* The *inner* quarter.
- c 1.* The *outer* heel.
- c 2.* The *inner* heel.
- d d.* The seating.
- e e.* The even surface for the crust to bear upon.
- f f.* The nail holes.

Fig. 2 *shows the under or ground surface.*

- a* The toe turned up out of the line of wear.
- a 1.* The *outer* toe
- a 2.* The *inner* toe.
- b 1.* The *outer* quarter.
- b 2.* The *inner* quarter.
- c 1.* The *outer* heel.
- c 2.* The *inner* heel.
- d d.* The web.
- e e.* The fullering.
- f f.* The nail holes.

Fig 1.

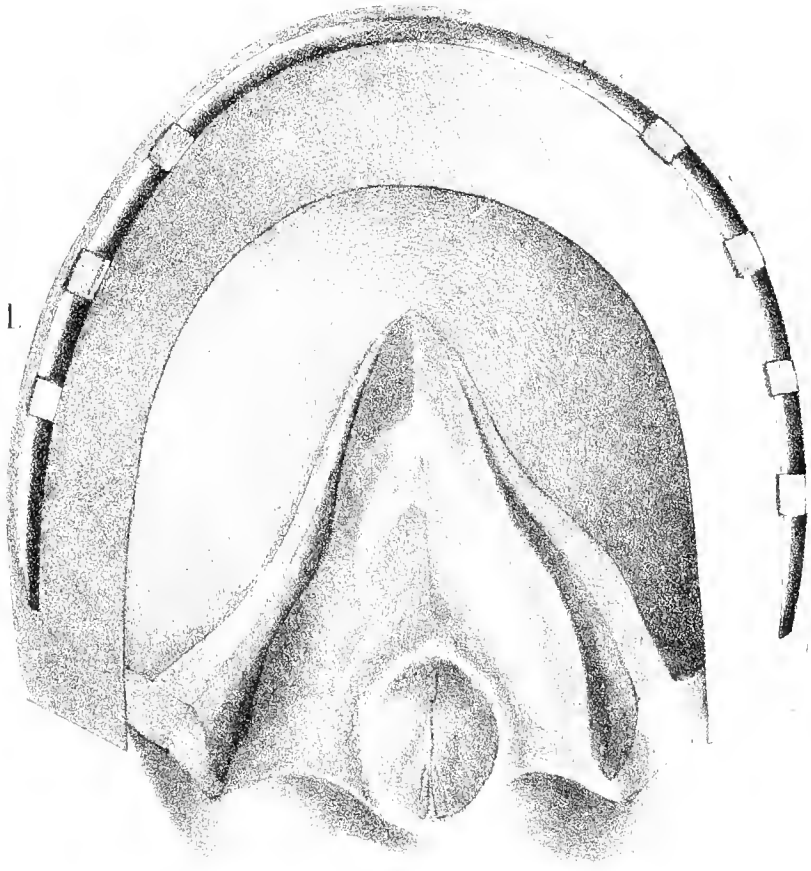


Fig 2

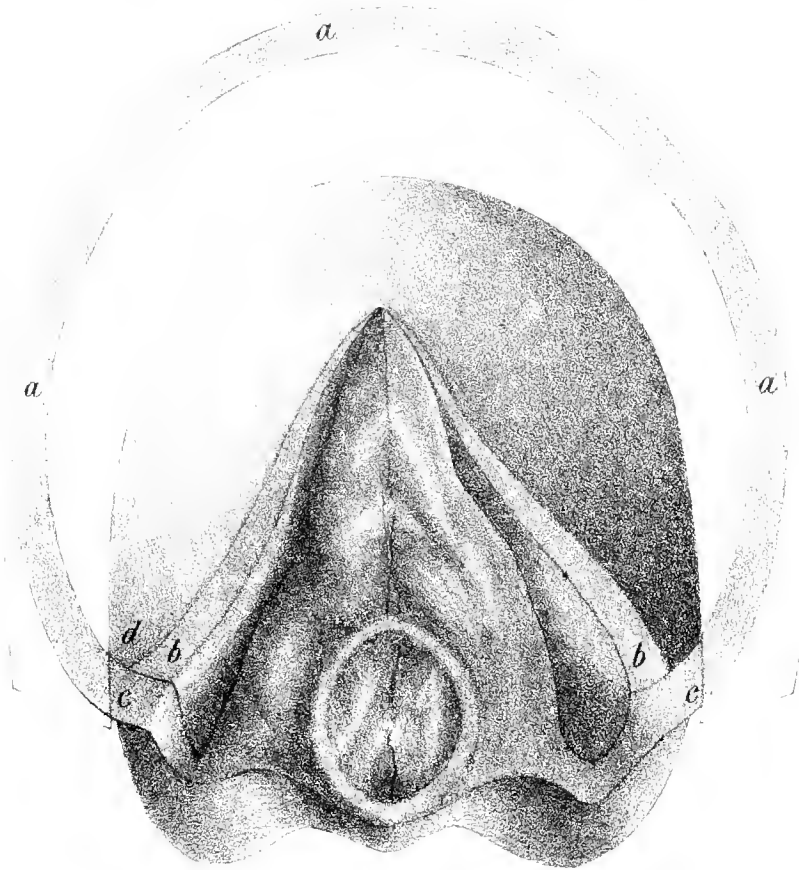


PLATE 4.

Represents a near fore foot, shod on the objectionable plan of having the shoe "well set off at the heels."

Fig. 1. *shows this mode of shoeing, as it is usually practiced : with the web at the heels only about half as wide, as at the toe ; the heels so far separated, as to deprive the important parts, lying between them, of all protection ; and the shoe held on by seven nails, placed principally in the quarters.*

Fig. 2 *represents the same foot with the shoe rendered transparent, showing the very small and unimportant portion, that receives protection, compared with the large and important portion, which is left exposed to all kinds of injury.*

- a a a.* The crust seen through the shoe.
- b b.* The bars completely exposed.
- c c.* The outer edge of the crust bearing upon the inner edge of the shoe.
- d.* The situation of corns entirely unprotected.

It will be observed, that the heels of the shoe afford neither support, nor protection to any part of the foot ; and, if the inner side, from just above where the reference Fig. 2 happens to come, back to the heel, be left thus projecting, the horse will be very apt in passing over rough ground, to place the opposite foot upon the projection, and tear off the shoe. The outer edge of the shoe should everywhere correspond to the edge of the crust.

Fig 1

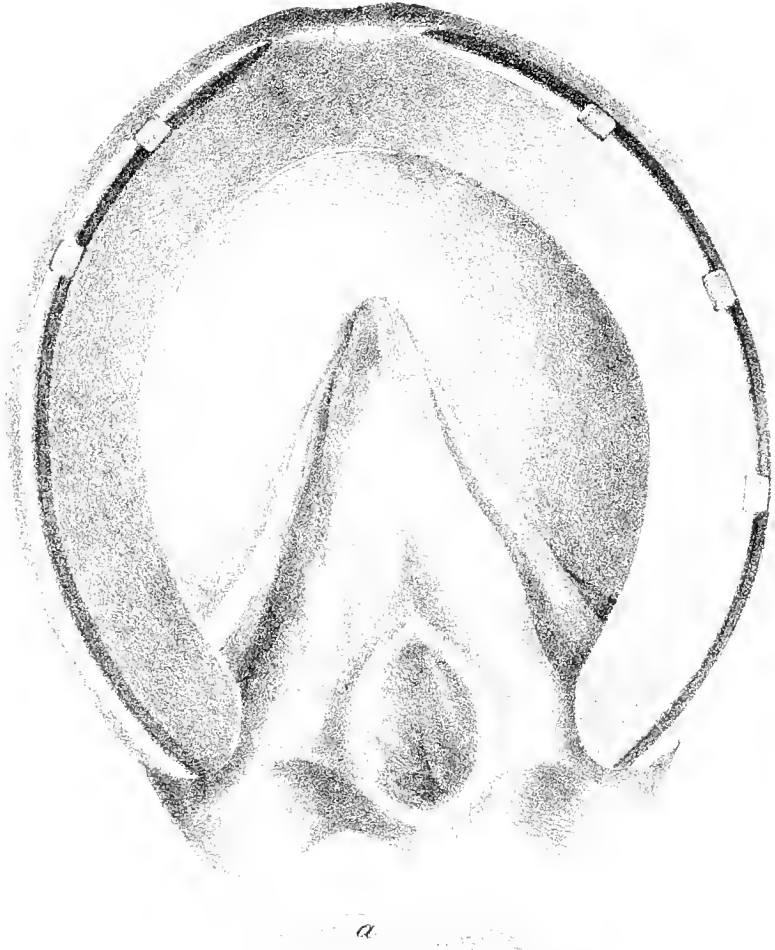


Fig 2

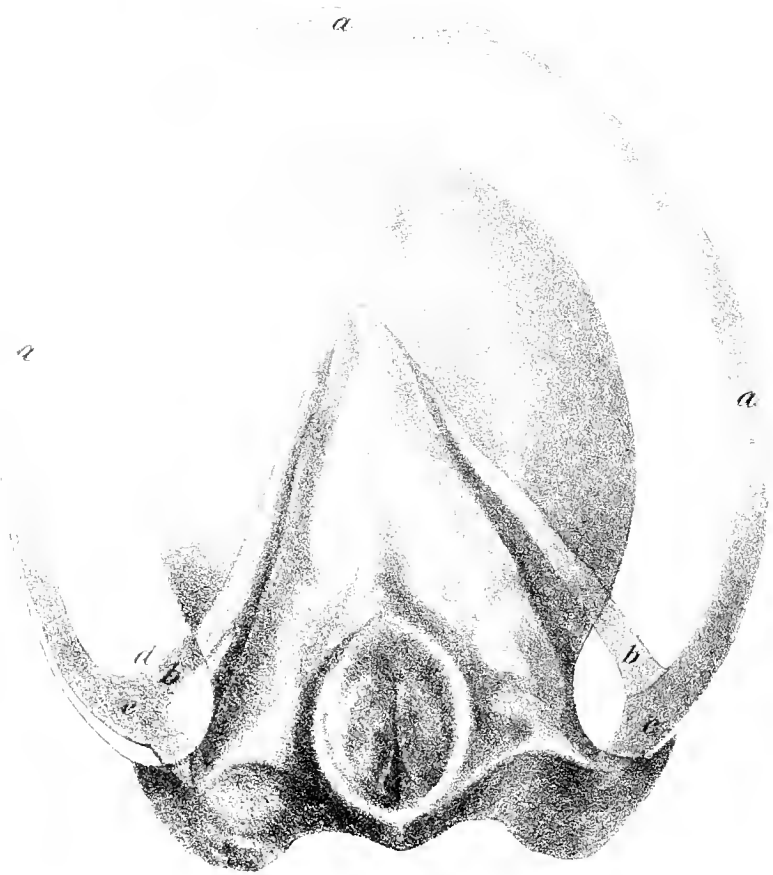


PLATE 5.

Represents the same foot, as Plate 4, but shod upon a plan, which interferes less with the natural action of the various parts of the foot, than any other, that has ever been suggested, and therefore most strenuously to be recommended.

Fig. 1 shows a shoe so applied: the web at the heels is as wide, as at the toe: the heels are so brought in, as just to clear the frog, and defend the foot as much, as possible against injury: the toe is turned up out of the line of wear: the fullering is carried back to the heels; and the nails placed four in the outer, and two in the inner side of the shoe. I carry the system further with my own horses by omitting two nails, one on the outer and another on the inner side, employing only three altogether.

Fig. 2 represents the same foot with the shoe rendered transparent, showing, what parts of the foot are covered and protected by bringing in the heels of the shoe.

- a a a.* The crust with the shoe closely fitted all round.
- b b.* The bars protected by the shoe.
- c c.* The heels supported by the shoe.
- d.* The situation of corns protected from injury.

If we compare Fig. 2 of this Plate with Fig. 2 of the preceding, we shall be struck with the disproportion in the utility of the two shoes as defences for the horse's foot.

In the one, just described, every atom of the shoe is made available for support, or protection; while in the other a very considerable portion is not only utterly wasted by being thrust out beyond the hoof, but is actually converted into a source of evil; receiving on the inner side the occasional tread of the opposite foot, on the outer that of another horse, and on both resistance to the withdrawal of the foot out of stiff ground, thereby risking the shoe being dragged off; for when the shoe projects beyond the crust, it makes an opening larger, than the foot can fill: and the clay,

curling over the ledges, which are formed by the projecting portions of the shoe, offers a resistance to its return, exactly proportioned to the depth, to which it may have sunk into the ground: but where the shoe has been accurately fitted, the weight of the horse expands the foot, while it is still in the ground, enlarges the hole, and makes a free passage for the return of the shoe.

On comparing the parts, marked *b. c. d.* in Plates 4 and 5, we shall find, that in Plate 4 they are defenceless and exposed; while in Plate 5 they are securely sheltered on each side by a bar of iron; which often saves the foot from alighting upon a stone with a violence, that would thrill through both horse and rider.

NOTE. In my own horses' shoes I omit the centre nail of the outside and the nail nearest the front of the toe on the inner side, and thus reduce the whole number to three.

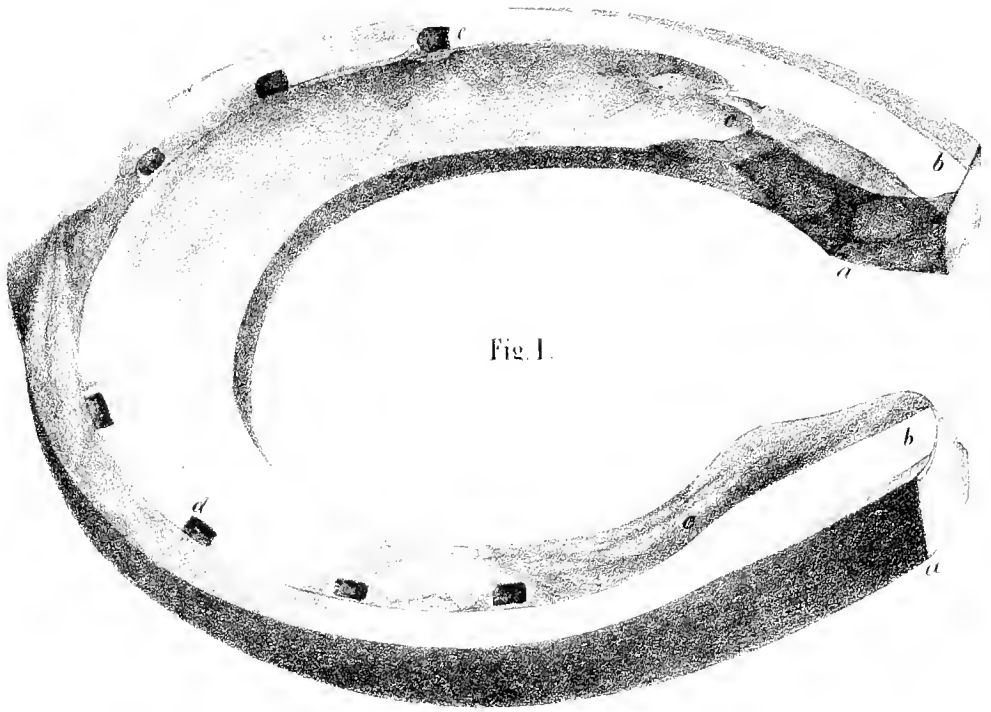


Fig. 1.

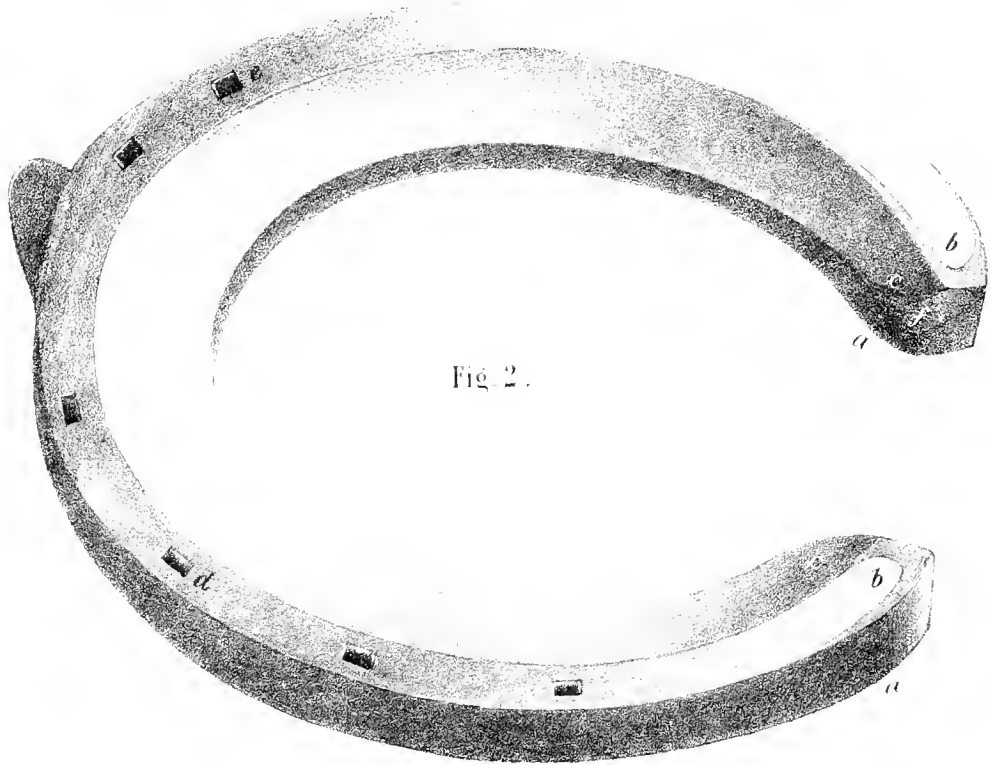


Fig. 2.

PLATE 6.

Represents two near fore shoes, removed from the same horse at different times; the first, which is full of defects, was replaced by the second, which is entirely free from them.

Fig. 1 is the portrait of as faulty a shoe, as could be met with, whose glaring defects we will endeavour to turn to a useful account by considering them first in detail, and then in comparison with Fig. 2, where they have been corrected.

- a a. The heels,—showing that the shoe becomes thicker and thicker, as it proceeds backwards, until it forms a perfect wedge, the base of which is fully double the thickness of any other part of the shoe.
- b b. Show the marks, where the crust bore upon the shoe, and prove by the absence of a defined termination, that the shoe was too short for the foot, and had not reached to the heels of the hoof.
- c c. The seating discontinued, just where its presence was most required; and a mass of iron left to project into the angles of the heels, where pressure should be particularly avoided, as conducing to corns.
- d. Four of the nail holes punched entirely in the seating, instead of in the flat surface around the shoe.
- e. The last nail hole on the inner side placed unnecessarily far back.

Fig. 2 is the portrait of the shoe, which replaced Fig. 1.

- a a. The heels of an even thickness with the rest of the shoe.
- b b. Show the points, at which the heels of the hoof terminated.
- c c. The seating so carried back, as to clear the angles at the heels, and leave the seat of corns free from pressure.
- d. The nail holes placed in the flat surface, which supports the crust, where they should always be.
- e. The hindermost nail of the inner side at the inner toe, whereby the whole of the quarter and heel are left free to expand.
- f. The corner of the shoe beveled off, to make room for the frog.

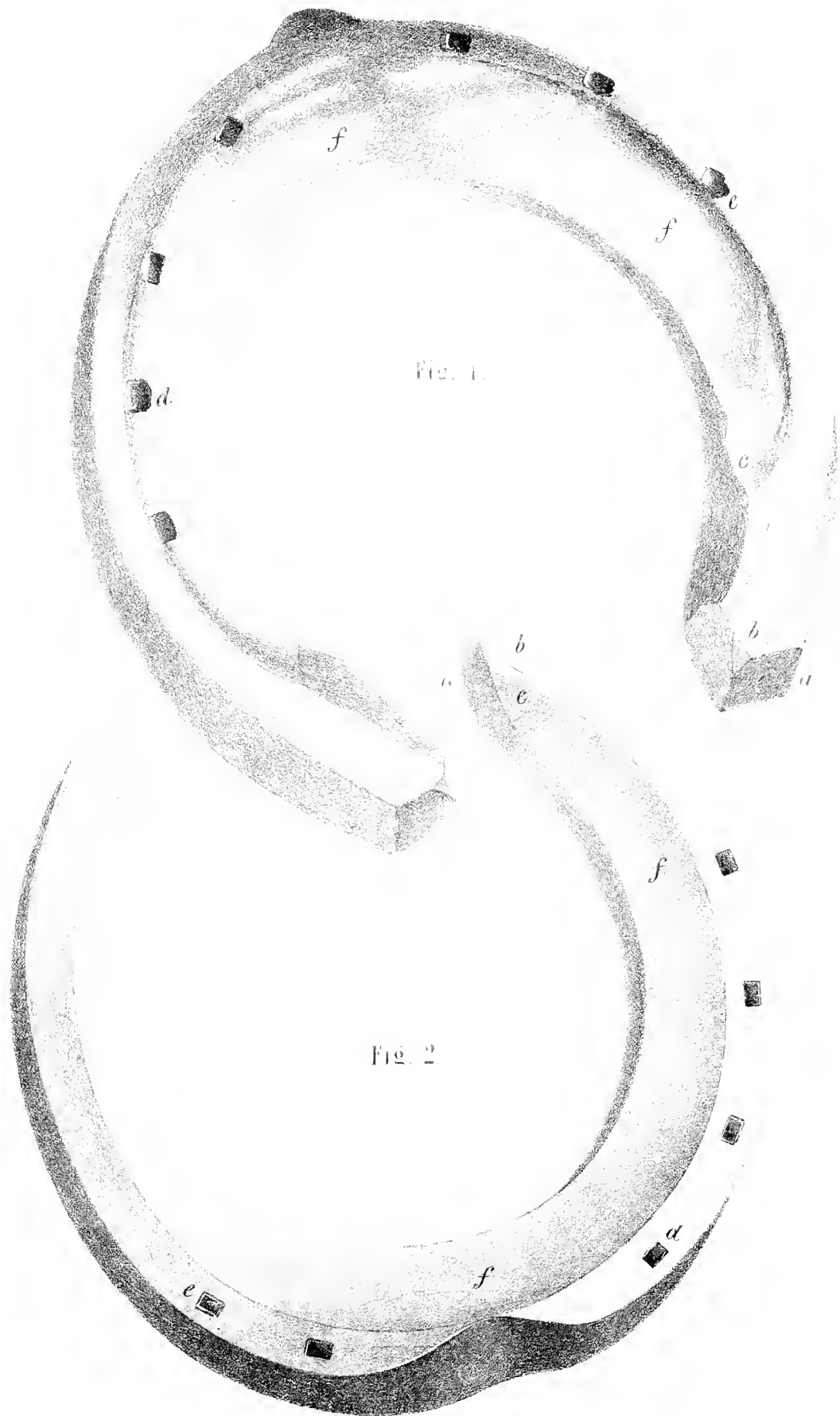


PLATE 7.

I consider myself particularly fortunate in having obtained the shoe, from which Fig. 1 in this and the preceding Plate has been drawn, seeing that it presents an illustration of nearly every defect, a shoe could possess, without one redeeming quality to recommend it. I have been tempted to add another view of it, because it enables me to show some of these defects to greater advantage, than I could contrive to do in Plate 6.

Fig. 1 *a.* The thick wedge-shaped, objectionable heel.

b. The mark made by the bearing of the crust, showing that the shoe had not extended far enough back, to support the heel.

c. The termination of the seating, and commencement of the mischievous projection of iron.

d. The nail holes punched in the seating, where they ought not to be.

e. The flat surface whereon the crust ought to have had an even bearing all round the shoe, and in which the nail holes should have been punched; we shall however find upon comparing this surface with the width of the marks of the crust at *b*, that it is everywhere narrower, than the crust to be supported by it; so that the whole weight of the horse must have been sustained by the outer half only of the crust; the inconvenience of which would be greatly aggravated by the four holes of the outer side being placed in the seating, causing a considerable strain upon the nails, whenever the weight was thrown upon the outside of the foot, as it would be in turning to the left.

f. The seating everywhere overdone, excepting at the heels, where it was most wanted; and there it is discontinued altogether. When a shoe is too much hollowed by seating, it defeats its own object by leaving space enough for a body of dirt, or even small stones, to work in and become imbedded between the foot and the shoe, resisting the

descent of the sole as effectually, as an unseated shoe would do. Sufficient space to admit the point of a picker to pass freely all around between the shoe and the foot is all, that is necessary.

The web of the shoe, it will be observed, is just twice as wide at the toe, where the cover might well have been spared, as it is at the heels, where protection was most needed.

Fig. 2. *a.* The heel of an even thickness with the rest of the shoe.

b. The mark of the crust with the termination well defined; showing, that the heel had been supported.

c. The seating carried through to the heel.

d. The nail holes properly placed.

e. The flat surface of sufficient width everywhere to support the crust.

f. The seating less hollowed, than in Fig. 1, and the web of equal width at the toe and heel.

The shoe Fig. 1, I found upon the foot of a horse, which I purchased for a friend several years ago; and it is worthy of remark, that it was placed there by a smith, who enjoyed in a very extensive district the reputation of being a particularly good shoer. If gentlemen could only be persuaded to inform themselves sufficiently, to enable them to give their directions with the confidence, that a knowledge of the subject is sure to engender, and to *know*, when the work is finished, whether those directions have been complied with, they would drive such men as these from their lamentable ignorance of the first principles of their art into something like a rational view of the subject; but where gentlemen are contented to remain without knowledge, smiths may be excused for not informing themselves.

NOTE. It may not be uninteresting to some of my readers to learn, that the horse in question, when it was purchased in the year 1844, pointed a great deal in the stable after work; but good shoeing and a loose box caused the pointing to cease altogether in a few months; and the horse continued to do very efficient work up to 1859.

Fig 1

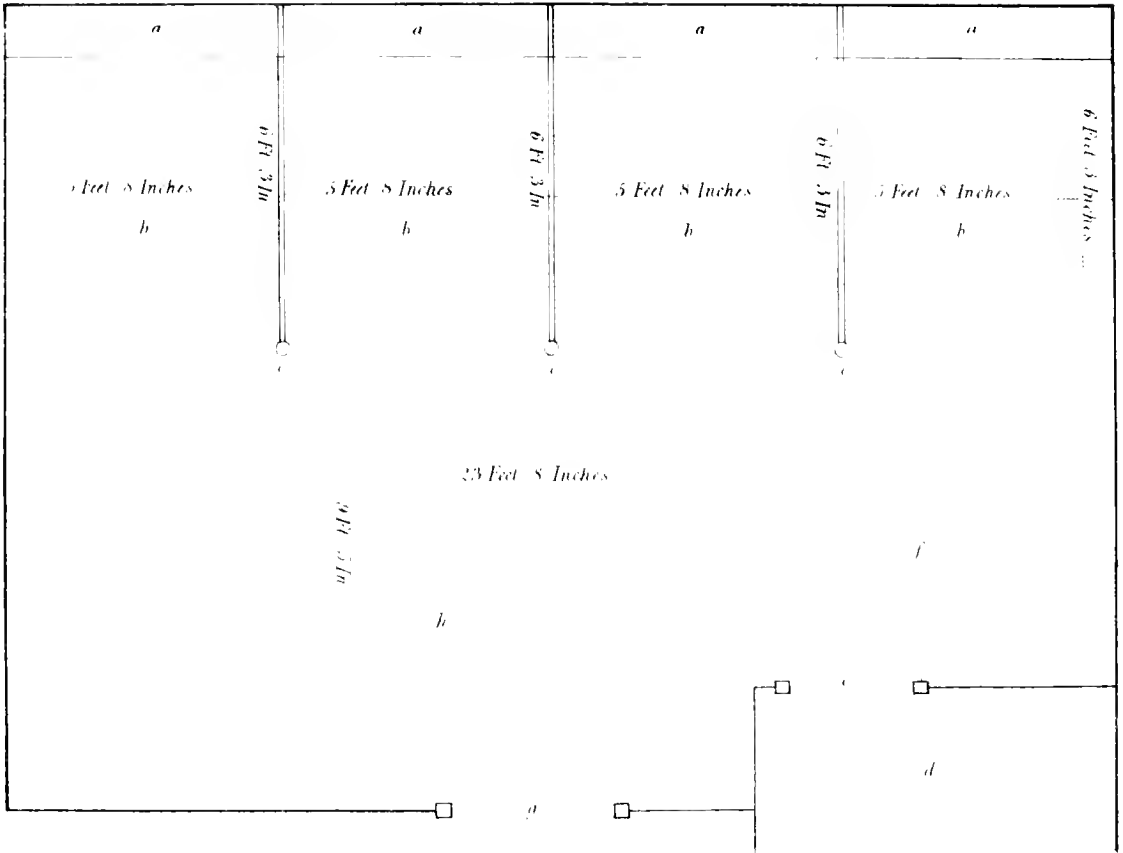


Fig 2

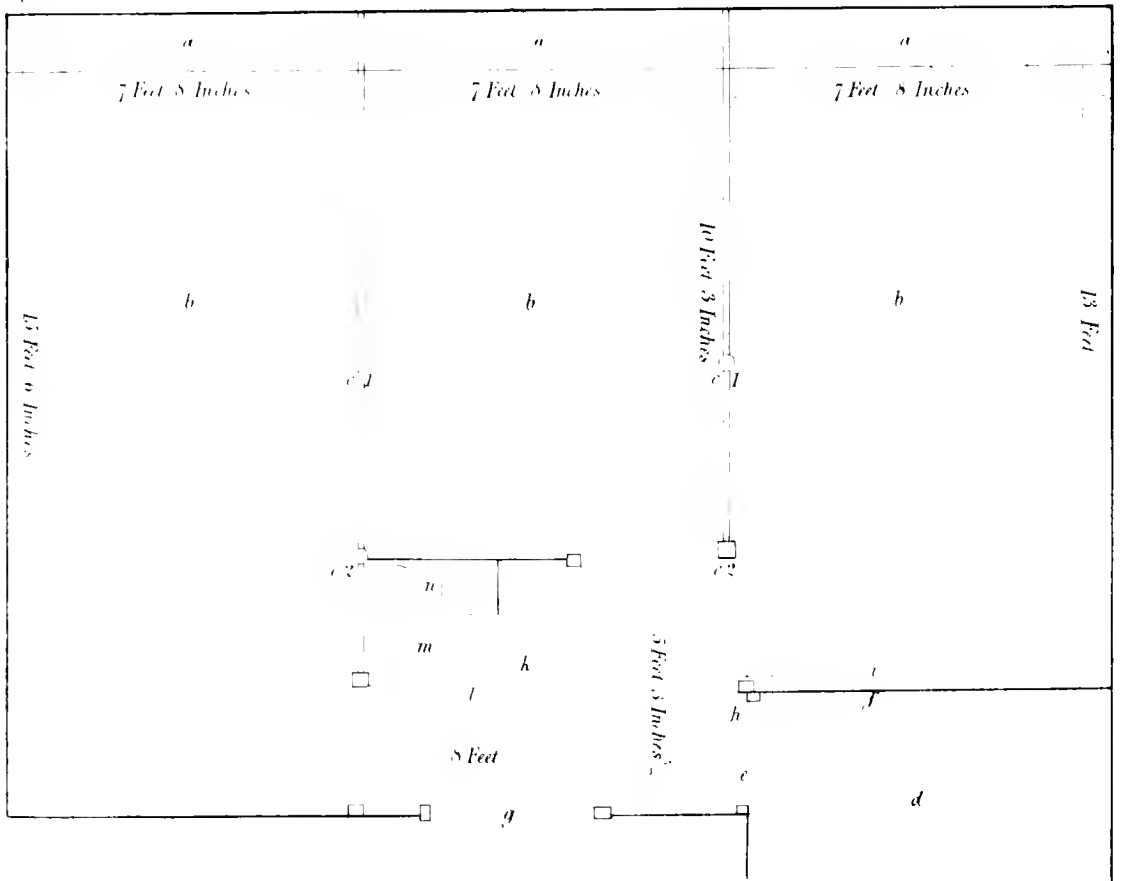


PLATE 8

Represents the plan upon which I converted a four-stalled stable into three loose boxes, and shows, that the space, gained for the use and comfort of the horses, is considerably more than doubled.

Fig. 1 *shows the space as originally laid out for a four-stalled stable.*

- a.* The manger in each stall.
- b.* The stalls.
- c.* The heel posts.
- d.* Part of the saddle room.
- e.* The door way from the saddle room to the stable.
- f.* The door opening towards the stable.
- g.* The entrance to the stable.
- h.* The stable door opening from right to left.

FIG. 2 *shows the same space turned to the best account for the horses.*

- a.* The manger undisturbed.
- b.* The boxes.
- c* 1. The original partitions and heel posts of the stalls shifted bodily.
- c* 2. The additional heel posts: the upper part of the partition extending from *c* 1, to *c* 2 in each box is composed of iron railing, which enables the horses to see each other.
- d.* Part of the saddle room.
- e.* The position of the doorway so changed, as to prevent the loss of space occasioned by the door opening towards the stable.
- f.* The door opening back into the saddle room where it is out of the way.
- g.* The entrance to the stable.
- h.* The stable door hung to the opposite post, by which arrangement, whenever it is opened, it is made to close the entrance to the saddle room, and prevent

the possibility of the horses passing into it instead of the boxes.

- i.* The door of the box so opening inwards, as to place it out of the way.
- k & l.* The doors of the other two boxes so opening outwards, as to meet, and inclose a space behind them.
- m.* The space so inclosed receiving two buckets, a shovel, broom, dung fork, and basket.
- n.* The two buckets, and above them a seat which acts as a shelf, to deposit anything upon.

By this disposition of the space the horses receive the full benefit of every available atom of it, and instead of there being a waste of 23 feet 8 inches, by 9 feet 5 inches, there is positively none at all; for the 8 feet, by 5 feet 3 inches, unappropriated to the use of the horses, is not more, than is required for a free passage into the boxes, and the reception of the necessary stable implements. The doors, which in Fig. 1 entail a waste of half a large circle of space in opening and shutting, are so arranged, that one of them is removed from the stable into the saddle room, and the other, when open, is made to close the entrance to the saddle room, and is further useful in directing one of the horses into the box.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

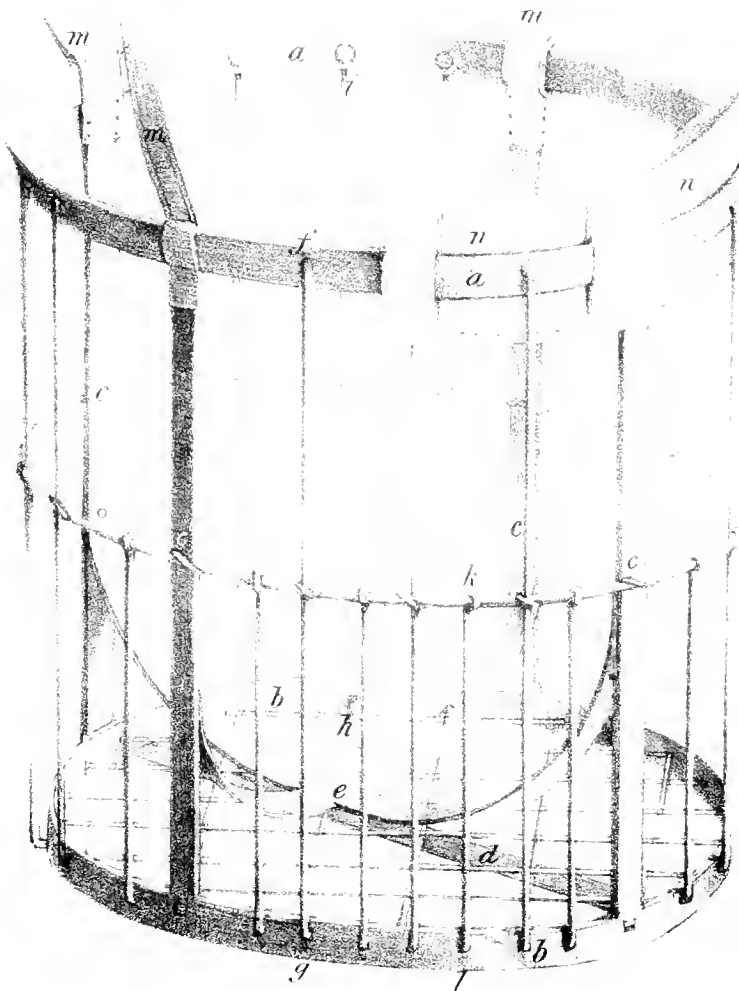


PLATE 9.

Represents the muzzle mentioned at page 51.

Fig. 1 shows it in its position on the horse's head.

a. b. mark the opening, which should be determined by the distance from the front of the nose across to the back of the jaw bone at about two or three inches above the angle of the mouth. It is not necessary, that the head should go deeper into it; but it is *essential*, that the bottom of the muzzle should hang fully three inches below the lips, as shown at *c*, obliging the horse fairly to deposit the muzzle, before he can reach the bottom of it with his lips; in doing which the weight of the muzzle, and the pressure he will make upon it, will effectually flatten the straw out of his reach, and, by disappointing his hopes, soon cause him to discontinue his fruitless efforts. But if the bottom of the muzzle be brought tight up against his lips, the head and the muzzle will act together, and the horse will eat just as much of the bed, as he pleases. Its whole utility depends upon the horse's nose being so free of the muzzle, that he shall not be able to reach any part of it with his lips without *putting it down*; when he instantly defeats his object.

Fig. 2 shows the detail of the muzzle.

a a. The upper rim made of iron.

b b. The lower rim made of iron.

cccc. Four iron uprights connecting the upper and lower rims, and riveted to them.

d. An iron stay crossing the bottom from front to rear.

e. A cross piece of iron riveted at the centre at *d*: the arms, curving upwards, are each riveted to one of the uprights, *c*, by which much additional

strength is obtained, and the difficulty of feeding through the open spaces greatly increased.

- f.* Shows one of the long wires coming through the upper rim, whence it passes straight down to *g*, through the lower rim, and across the bottom to *h*, where it again passes through the lower rim on the opposite side, and is carried up to the upper rim, and riveted through it at *i*; it is tied to the centre band of wire, where it crosses it on either side.

This description applies to each of the long wires, as does the following to the short ones.

- h.* Shows one of the short wires commencing with a turn round the centre band of wire and descending to the lower rim, through which it passes, and is riveted on the inner side.
- m.* Portions of the head stall with the mode of fastening them to the muzzle.
- n n.* A pad to protect the horse's nose from the rim of the muzzle: it should be so hollowed in the centre, as to prevent the weight from resting entirely upon the bone.

It has been suggested to me, that a similar pad at the back part, to protect the jaw bone, would be an improvement.

The frame work should be formed of flat iron, three-eighths of an inch wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick; and the wire should be tinued iron of the size, known as No. 11.

Fig 1.

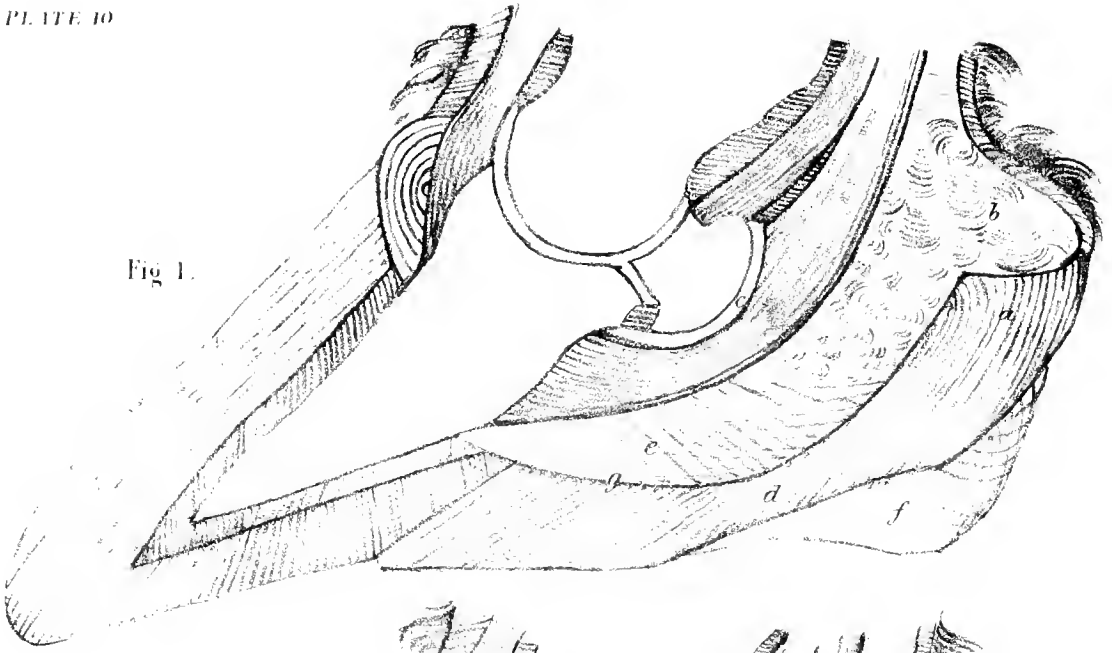


Fig 2

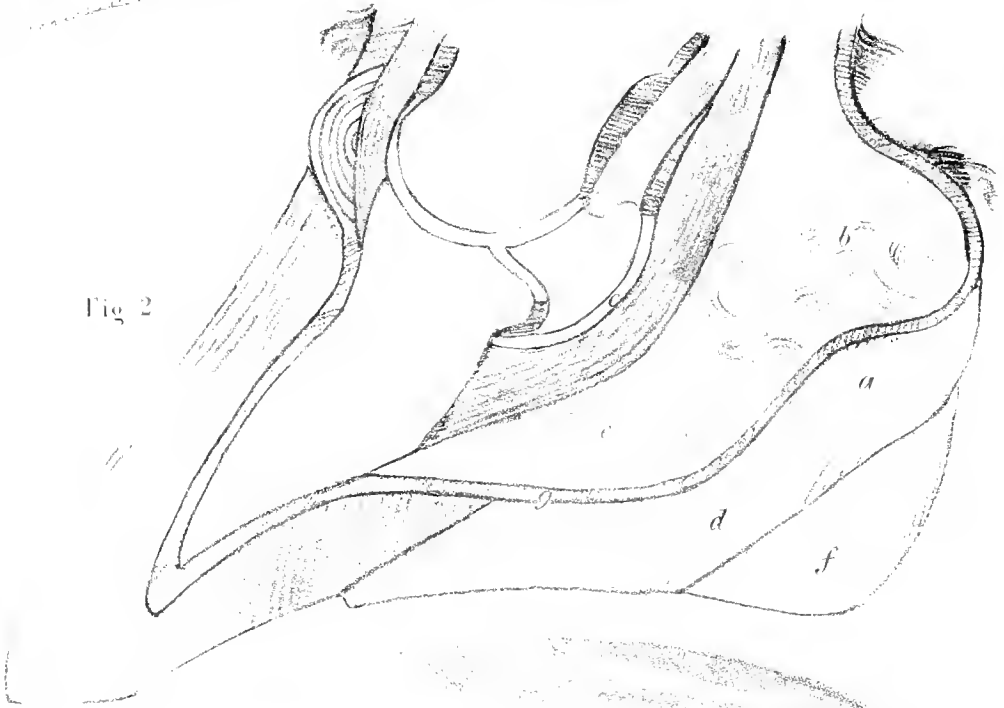


Fig 3

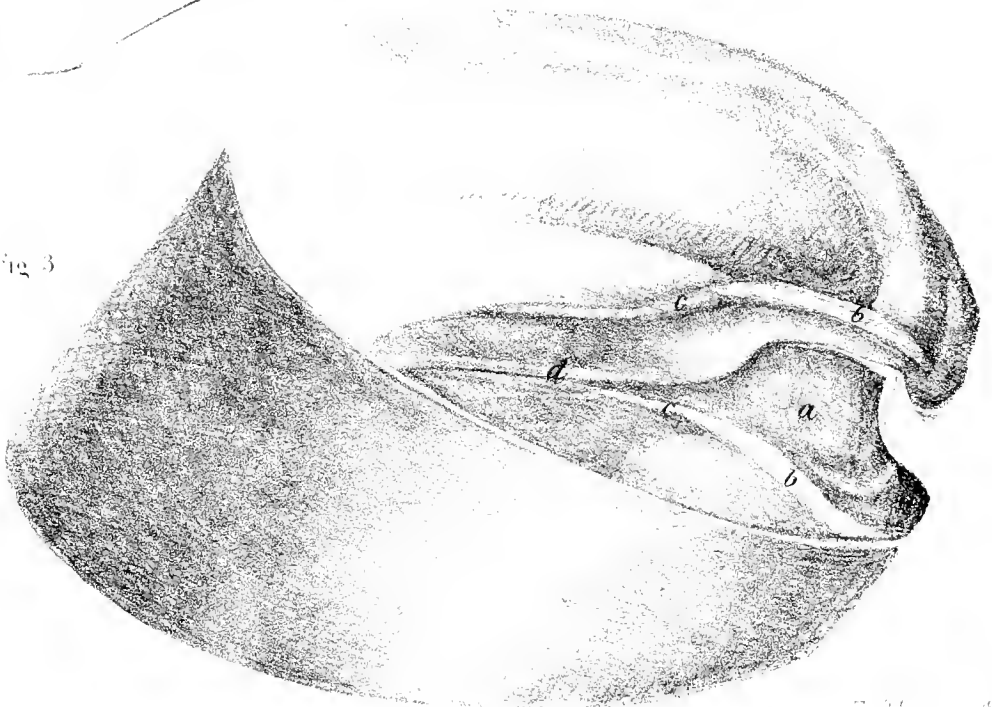


PLATE 10.

I have been induced to add this plate in consequence of meeting with the foot, represented in Fig. 1; it presents such an admirable illustration of the effect of shoeing and stabling upon the frog and elastic cushion, that I could not resist the impulse to draw it, and place it by the side of the young foot, already represented in Plate 2; and having done so, I was further led to add a sketch of the interior of the hoof, in the hope that bringing the three figures under notice at one view might enable me to point out more clearly, what changes have taken place, and how they have been brought about. Upon a careful comparison of Fig. 1 with Fig. 2 we shall be struck among other things with the great difference, observable in the bulk of the elastic cushion or fatty frog in the two feet both in the heel at *b*, and in the portion immediately between the navicular joint and the horny frog at *c*. I found however a difference in the *quality* or texture of this part in the two feet of far greater importance, than any diminution of *quantity*; for, while Fig 2 presented a substance resembling throughout its whole extent a mixture of fat and tendon, and yielded to pressure from the point of a knife without being pierced by it, that is, sunk away before it, the corresponding part in Fig. 1 was of a close, unyielding texture, offering the resistance of firm gristle, and instead of sinking away from the point of the knife, resisted it with a grating sound: indeed I could perceive no difference between the sound produced by passing the point of the knife over this substance, and over the horny frog. I have attempted to mark, where the change of structure commences, by a variation in the touch upon the stone, by which it will be seen, that the *texture* of the substance at *b* is pretty much the same in each foot, notwithstanding the great disproportion there is between their respective *quantities*. In Fig. 1, where it has suffered under bad treatment, and is wasted and dwindled to almost nothing, it soon assumes a close, firm texture as it descends from *b* towards *c*, until (all its soft parts having been absorbed) it

terminates in the hard mass, marked in the Plate by chequered lines.

If we now turn to Fig. 3, and with its assistance contemplate this part in its situation in the hoof, we shall obtain a clear idea of the relation, it bears to the other parts of the foot in general and the navicular joint in particular.

a. is a broad, flat mass of horn projecting upwards into the middle of the elastic cushion, and is called the "frog stay."

b b. are two horny projections, rising into the cavity of the hoof, formed by the commissures; they each at *b* support the part, marked *b* in Fig 1 and 2.

c c. are portions of the same projections, and are situated just under the two ends of the navicular bone, and mark the point on either side, where diminution in the natural elasticity of the fatty frog would be felt with the greatest severity by the navicular joint; for under the most favourable circumstances the quantity of cushion between these points and the navicular joint cannot be very large; and hence the importance of our doing all, we can, to preserve its elasticity as long, as possible.

Fig. 1 and 2, being sections of the foot, are calculated to impart a false idea of the extent of protection afforded to the navicular joint by the elastic cushion, if they are not considered in conjunction with Fig. 3; for the cushion in Fig. 1 and 2 being cut through at the part, occupying the hollow between *cc* and *d* in Fig 3, which is its deepest part, would lead to the conclusion, that the same quantity of protection was extended to the whole of the joint, if we did not observe, that the projections of the commissures *c c*, Fig. 3, lie nearly on a level with the top of the frog stay, *a*, showing, that there is not as much space for the cushion between them and the navicular joint, as there is between the navicular joint and the bottom of the hollow at *d*; and it is

evident, that if the cushion at these places be not kept in a sufficiently elastic condition to guard the delicate membranes of this important joint from being compressed between the navicular bone and these horny projections, injury to the joint must ensue, and unsoundness of the foot become inevitable.

Having seen the changes, that have occurred to the fatty frog of Fig. 1, we shall naturally be led to inquire, whether the sensitive frog has fared any better; to this end we must first examine it in Fig. 2, where we shall find it distinctly marked at *g*, and by tracing it over the frog stay, *a*, we shall see, that it extends over the whole surface of the horny frog between it and the fatty frog: but we shall in vain look for it in Fig. 1; the constantly increasing compression, it has received between the gradually hardening cushion and the horny frog, has by degrees so effectually caused its absorption, that not a vestige of it remains, as is shown by *g*, Fig. 1.

The diminution, that has taken place in the horny frog of Fig. 1, will be made sufficiently evident by a comparison of the parts marked *d* and *f* with the same parts of Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

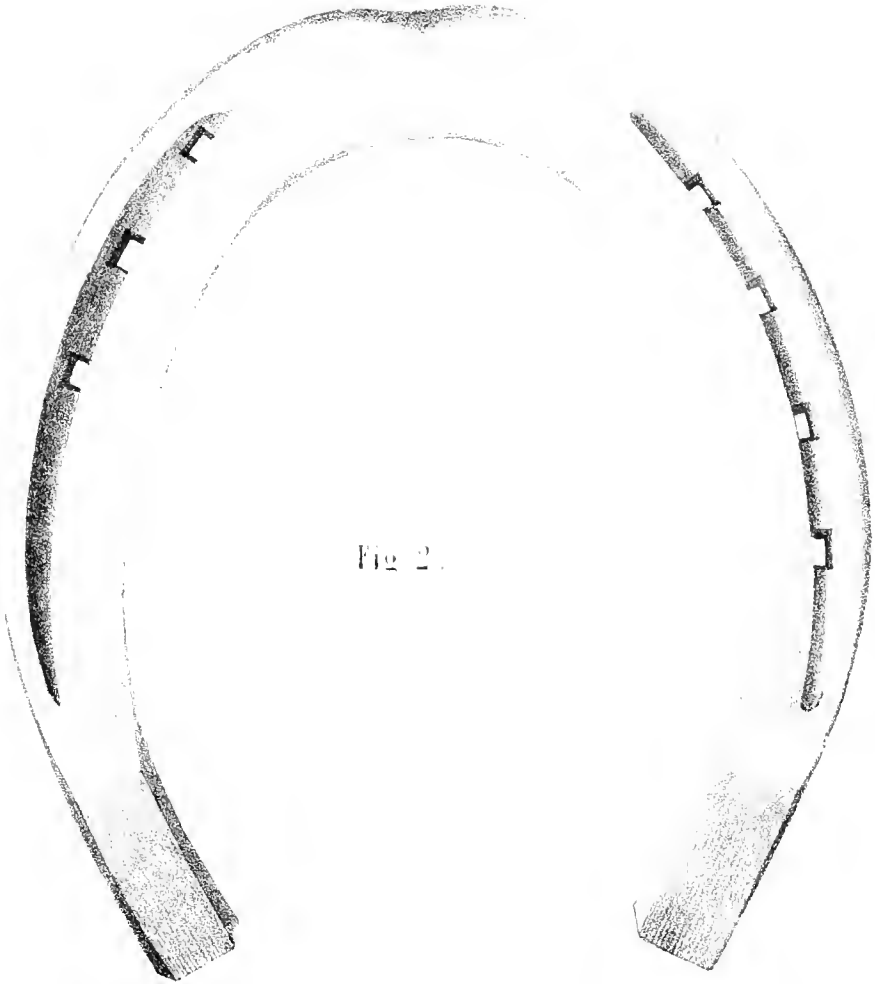


Fig. 2.

PLATE 11.

Fig. 1 represents the side view of a near hind shoe, and shows a flat, even surface for the crust to bear upon all round the shoe to the heels; it also shows the thickened toe with a small clip in the centre, and the raised heels following the sweep of the heels of the hoof, the last inch being plane with the ground, and the two heels level on the ground surface: this latter is better seen in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 represents the ground surface of the same shoe. The back edge of the toe is rounded, to guard against over-reach: the nail holes are properly placed, and pass straight through the shoe: the heels are raised, and curved inwards; and the ground surface of the two heels is level.

NOTE. The best way of raising the heels is to have the last inch and a half of the heel on each side forged thicker, than any other portion of the shoe; and before they are cut off, they should be made red hot, and in that state put in the vice, with the hot heels standing out, and beat down with a hammer, until they are reduced to about an inch in length; then the sides of each heel should be hammered flat, and the foot and ground surfaces made flat and level on the anvil.

Fig. 1.

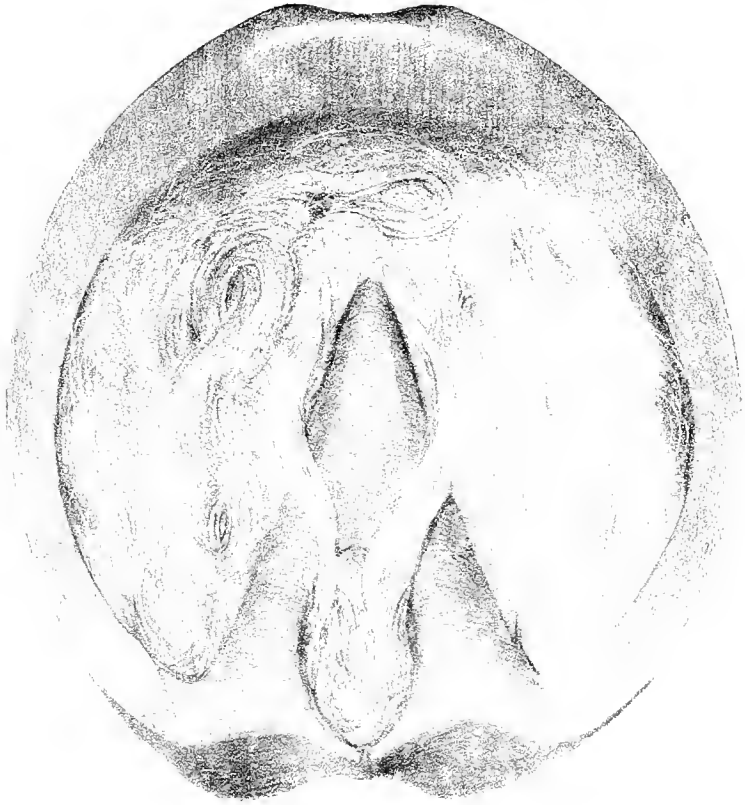


Fig. 2.



PLATE 12.

Fig. 1 shows a near fore foot, prepared for receiving a shoe with leather under it. The hollow on each side of the frog is filled with oakum above the level of the frog, and the ends of the oakum are spread over the sole in front of the point of the frog: the body of the frog is left bare, excepting where the loose ends of the portion, that fills the cleft, are divided and brought across, to be mixed with the oakum at the sides, to prevent it working out backwards.

Fig. 2 shows the same foot, after the leather and the shoe have been nailed on: it will be observed, that no portion of the leather projects beyond the shoe any where, and that it is slightly curved forwards from heel to heel.

NOTE. The best way of stopping the hollow on each side of the frog is to take a quantity of oakum, sufficient to fill it fairly up from the bottom of the commissure to above the level of the frog and across to the crust; then pull it out straight, twist it, and double it in the centre; dip it in a mixture of common tar, and press the folded part well into the corner towards the heel, and spread the ends over the sole in front of the point of the frog. The portion, intended to fill the cleft of the frog, should be treated in a similar manner, and the folded portion placed in the back part of the cleft.

THE END.

